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INTERVIEW WITH DR. JOHN PHILLIPS

JUNE 11, 1979

Dr. T: John, you were born and reared in Kansas, is that right?

Dr. P: That's right. Born there and reared for part of the time, then in South Texas near the Mexican Border.

Dr. T: Did you go to Baker University?

Dr. P: Yes. I went to junior college in South Texas then my last two years at Baker University.

Dr. T: Baker is a Sister Methodist school. How big was it?

Dr. P: About 400 students when I was there. Really a small school.

Dr. T: That's like Nebraska Wesleyan when I went there, in Lincoln. And then you went to Boston for your theological training?

Dr. P: Yes, and the doctoral work there too.

Dr. T: Who did you study under in Boston?

Dr. P: Dr. Edmund T. Booth was my major professor in New Testament literature.

Dr. T: That was when Dan Marsh was president.

Dr. P: Yes, Dan Marsh was president. Earl Marlatt was dean of the Theological School.

Dr. T: Marlatt has written some hymns that are, "Are Ye Able."

Dr. P: Yes, "Are Ye Able" and "Spirit of

Dr. T: Do you remember meeting Bishop Baxter when he visited Boston?

Dr. P: I met him just casually several times, but got to know him quite well. When my bishop down in South Texas wouldn't let me stay for the summer to finish writing the first draft of my dissertation, he said, "John, how about coming out to the Northwest?" "We'll save the church for you until September" is what he said.

Dr. T: I remember meeting with you and Kletia in Boston - we had dinner.

Dr. P: Kletia was quite pregnant.

Dr. T: That's right. Your first child was very evident. We discussed about the possibility of you coming out to Puget Sound. I think I told you that somewhere along in the Midwest, Bishop Baxter got off the train and sent me a telegram, "If you're thinking about taking John Phillips on your faculty I vote yes." That was one of the clinchers that brought you. What year did you come here?"

Dr. P: We came in 1947. If you will recall, when you went back on the way you stopped at Morningside and talked to John Magee whom you had talked with before and you thought you had room for just one faculty so you hired him. Then you found out later that you had room for another and you wired me to come in Philosophy and Religion. I debated that long and hard because I am not a philosopher and I wired back and said that I'd love to come but I wouldn't be happy teaching philosophy and history. You opened that letter having lunch over in Kittredge Hall with Jim Chubb who was a religious Emphasis Week speaker and who had been my professor at Baker. He said to you, "Oh, Franklin, wire and tell him to come anyway." And you did. And I came anyway. (Laughter).

Dr. T: That is interesting because I don't remember that part of it. John Magee and I had a rather unusual relationship for many years. He wanted to come out and when he was at the University of Washington he said he'd like to teach for me and I said, "Well, honestly, I don't have a place for you yet." He was teaching then at Morningside and so he said, "I want to come and live in the Pacific Northwest very much." I said, "Why don't you spend a year or two more at Morningside and the earliest moment I can do it I'll create a spot for you." We had worked it out and had the spot and I said, "Do you want me to talk to President Roadman of Morningside or do you?" He said, "I think I had better do it." When I went back to the National Association of Methodist Schools' meeting, who should get on the train in Omaha but Roadman. Roadman and I rode for at least a day, I knowing I was stealing one of his best men and I couldn't tell him! (Laughter). You and John Magee have made a wonderful team through the years. He's been a philosopher and you've been on the religion side of it and it has worked out very, very well. Your training has been more on the sociological side, and marriage counseling.

Dr. P: That is part of my training. The other is Biblical literature, the New Testament and Old Testament, now I'm just down to teaching New Testament. If you remember here, we've had trouble getting decent people to head the Sociology Department and got rid of them one after another. John Magee and I carried the Sociology Department together one year.

Dr. T: There was a time when people were trained with a very strange kind of sociological philosophy.

Dr. P: Very anti-religious.

Dr. T: That's right. I remember I interviewed one man in California and I said, "What is your church relationship?" And he said, "You have no right to ask me that." He was in sociology and I said, "I don't think you would be happy at the University of Puget Sound." I couldn't ask him those questions now. Through the years you have been teaching religion, I think this is a strange question to ask you, but how do you compare the philosophy, for instance, at the University of Puget Sound and the University of Washington as it relates to religion?

Dr. P: I think it has changed in the last few years slightly, in that the University of Washington has gradually broadened and begun to realize that there was an area of study called religion. For the first twenty-five years of my time here they were very close-minded on that and it was not a part of the total learning process, where we saw it as part of the total learning process. Not in a narrow, bigoted sense, but you couldn't be a well-educated man without considering religion because men all over the world have been religious.

Dr. T: I remember many years ago when the University of Washington wanted to bring E. Stanley Jones on campus and they could not because the state Attorney General ruled that it was against their Charter. We did take him to the University Temple, our church right next to the campus. I think we have tried to maintain a very strong liberal attitude toward religion as an intellectual discipline. Who are some of the other colleagues whom you have enjoyed during these years?

Dr. P: Well, I remember Bob Sprenger with very deep affection as

a man who did some significant things on campus. You remember Deep Creek and how he spent so many hours - I'm sure you had some good times with students up there too - in conferences and retreats. I know I did and a lot of my other colleagues. It was a very meaningful kind of experience. Bob put a lot of himself into that. I remember how in his last years, with his eyesight practically gone, he was still chairing committees and being a very significant factor in academic life.

Dr. T: Bob was a great man in every way. He and May, of course, she would brief him on the material the night before, and he would do it by memory. I always enjoyed him because he was a man who would come in and say, "Dr. Thompson, I think you ought to know this..." and he would give you a very careful analysis, an impartial analysis, of faculty attitudes and also attitudes towards development and so on. I never shall forget when we were working on the science building the federal government came in and said, "If you'll make a bomb shelter out of it and put it between Howarth and (what is now McIntyre) and put it underground we can allocate a certain amount of money." I called Bob in and I said, (he was chairman of the committee), "I wish you'd work this over with the faculty and see what they think." I spent a whole weekend on it and said to myself, "This is terrible. It just isn't feasible at all." For instance, we had to raise all the liquids forty-two feet to get them in the sewer. I shall never forget on the Monday morning after, we had finished plans in hand, and I took the plans under my arm and at a quarter after seven I walked over to the office and here was Bob with plans

under his hand. I called him in and said, "Have you come to the same conclusion I have?" He said, "What's that?" I said, "That this is impractical, unworkable and unfeasible?" He said, "Thank God." (Laughter). "That's exactly the result we came to!" Then it was, "What do we do?" We said, "Why don't we move the science over here and put the business here," and it all came out under Bob's very able leadership. In all the tapes we've made so far, very little has been said about Bob. I'm glad to have your evaluation of him because he was a dedicated person, a scholar. I never shall forget that when he was working on his Ph.D. at Syracuse, I went to see him and found him in a lab. The snow was falling in one of the most beautiful snowfalls I have ever seen, coming down in flakes the size of golfballs. We sat down and talked in the lab about his coming to C.P.S. and how we needed him. He and May were happy to come. He was a great leader. Who were some of the others?

Dr. P: Of course Arthur Frederick was the man who was chairman of my department when I came until he retired. He was quite a man.

Dr. T: I have great love and affection for Arthur Frederick. He was a kind of a paradox in many ways. He was brought in at the time when religious education would be the panacea of all religion. He was one of the best men I knew on the surveys and analyses of who were the church ideas and peoples. I always thought that maybe he was a little prejudiced against Youth for Christ and some of this youth movement. On the other hand, he was very interested in steering a middle course.

Dr. P: He knew how some of these movements would narrow people in. They wouldn't allow students the freedom to think that he felt was so important.

Dr. T: He was a wonderful person. He was in my office a great deal.

Dr. P: I knew he was.

Dr. T: I had great regard and affection for him. I probably shouldn't tell this incident, but after he died his son said to me, "Well, you won't be bothered by him anymore." I said, "I wasn't bothered by him! I loved him. I really did." I actually had tears in my eyes because I didn't want people to think he was a bother to me. He was good for the University.

Dr. P: He told you things he felt you should know. Like Bob did, only in another way.

Dr. T: I shall never forget. We had a strong discussion in a faculty meeting. Dr. Chapman made a motion which was impractical. He could not get a second for it. I had to rule, as the chair, that his motion lost for want of a second.

Arthur came in the next day and said, "Well, boss. You were a little less than your best yesterday." I appreciated that because he was telling me what the facts were. Arthur Frederick was really a very much beloved person. He was not so much beloved by students because they never got to know him. Yet he was respected by all.

Dr. P: As a man to work under, for the young prof coming in, you couldn't have asked for a kinder, more gentle, and yet supportive person.

I hope you'll be able to get Tommy on tape. He was another

person who was really great.

Dr. T: I already have him on tape and all about his trips to China...

Dr. P: He was an exciting person, controversial. The thing I remember, is when the MacCarthy era was on, he and I were speaking at the Washington School P.T.A. and we were on the program. The chairman cancelled it because we were questionable because we belonged to a United World Federalist Organization. She thought that because we belonged to this organization which talked about world government that we were Communists. You said, "I'll stand behind these men." Boy, I'll appreciate you until my dying day for that. It was not only us two, it meant we had academic freedom at this university and you did that.

Dr. T: Tommy was president of the American-Soviet Friendship Society during the time when Russia and the United States were allies against Germany. He collected clothing and everything else and was on many occasions the man about whom they would say, "What have you got that blankety-blank communist up there for?" I would say, "Wait a minute - let's analyze what you're talking about. The FBI has him out at Fort Lewis teaching soldiers what we're fighting for. Do you know what you're talking about?" When you push them to the wall like that, they soon shut up. It was a tenuous time. Tommy, of course, seems to get younger every year. I talked to him about a month ago and he told about going to China. Were you here when Senator Davis was here?

Dr. P: No, but I've heard about him.

Dr. T: He was the Mr. Chips of the campus.

Dr. P: Bob Albertson was here. He is one of my very closest and favorite colleagues.

Dr. T: Bob is one of the most beloved professors we have ever had.

Dr. P: He is a great person in the sense that he had a way with words and a way with people.

Dr. T: And also an endearing spirit.

Dr. P: Bob and I have sort of picked up this thing from Tommy. We thoroughly enjoyed our overseas teaching. You got that started.

Dr. T: Well, when I was in Oxford we had what we called "dinner in hall" every night. One night you'd see a man from Germany, or Italy, or Greece or China. I thought, "What a wonderful educational experience." Then I had no idea I was going to be in education and when I did, I kept thinking, "How can we do this for our students?" That was when we kept bringing students from other countries.

Dr. P: Chris Miller and Tommy and I took that overseas summer school one summer.

Dr. T: Then of course when you could take a group - where all have you gone?

Dr. P: We went to Europe and Gothenburg where we did the summer school study. Then things got kind of slow. We had children. We had two at that time and then we had four. Our next trip was a semester in Rome. Then the next trip was a

semester called Mediterranean study. We went to Israel for ten days, to Turkey for a month, to Greece for a month, and to Florence for ten days, and a month in Rome. Then we took a semester in the Pacific Rim, down to Australia.

Dr. T: Nowhere in all of our ninety people have we talked about this. Give us the mechanics of it - how was it done?

Dr. P: It varied with different situations. I set up the first semester in Rome. I just made those contacts, writing to people, and getting in with the Dante Allagere school, the Italian school there and hired some of their instructors. I taught the course in the early church of Rome using some Dutch nuns who were there. Then we got other lecturers. Then in Austria they worked through an Austrian-American institute.

Dr. T: You announced here on campus that you would have this next September. Then students sign up for it. Then you figure how much it is going to cost. Then the students subsidize it. You went over there and stayed in a pension's shop?

Dr. P: Yes, in Rome we stayed in a pension. They stayed in a hotel, and a pension in Austria. Down in Australia we stayed in the dormitories.

Dr. T: This meant board and room. Then you arranged the trips out from it?

Dr. P: We would only take part of our meals at the pension in order to give the students the other money and let them get out and eat around the town. It encouraged them to go out weekends.

Dr. T: You would go to the Roman Forum, the Vatican, and didn't you once meet the Pope?

Dr. P: Yes, we had a group there in '67 that met the Pope.

Dr. T: Was that an interesting experience?

Dr. P: It was a very interesting experience. Particularly because we had to draw straws to see which two students would get to go. The one who wanted to see him most was a Jewish student.

Dr. T: Did he get to go?

Dr. P: He got to go! (Laughter). He got the lucky number.

Dr. T: Did you visit the Sistine Chapel?

Dr. P: Oh yes. Many times.

Dr. T: I did an honors paper on the Sistine Chapel. It is overwhelming.

Dr. P: All of his work is so powerful.

Dr. T: I remember in the Cathedral there is a statue of the Pieta. One time Michelangelo, who created it, was looking at it when two people came by and one of them said, "Who did it?" and the other one said, "Leonardo." So that night Michelangelo put his name on the front of it. (Laughter).

I also remember the brass lines in the Vatican showing how much bigger it is than all the other cathedrals in the world.

It is a great experience for a youngster to go to a place like Rome or Florence where you can see Michelangelo's work and famous brass doors and the bridge over the river.

Dr. P: You read about it in books all you want but when you see it the impact is just blasting.

Dr. T: You are never the same. This is one of the reasons why I was so enthusiastic about our Study Abroad because I think that if you've been there it makes a huge difference. As you said, Bob Albertson was particularly good at this. Not too long ago, a man sent me a check for a thousand dollars and said, "This is in appreciation for what Bob did for my son. He went a boy and came back a man." He said he'd like to have Bob use it for whatever he wanted to.

You have taught the Bible most of the time? You have also had Rabbi Rosenthal on the Old Testament?

Dr. P: Yes. He and Bob have alternated Old Testament. When Bob has been gone on leave, he taught Old Testament. Otherwise he taught some introduction to religion courses. I am into a living-dying area now, which is very important. Students are really responsive to that.

Dr. T: Hasn't there been a popular course in the newspapers on this?

Dr. P: Yes. It has become very popular all around since Elizabeth Ross wrote her book on death and dying and opened up the whole field so that people are honestly looking at death and seeing it as not something terrible out there but as a part of life.

Dr. T: Is Edgar Jackson an authority in this field?

Dr. P: Yes.

Dr. T: Edgar Jackson was a friend of mine when I had a student church. He and his wife lived the second student church down, and she drew a bath for the little boy and turned

her back and he burned to death. That is the reason why Edgar Jackson has been interested in this all his life.

I had a part of the funeral. The child was sixteen months and it is just one of those things you can never forget.

Again, what year did you say you came?

Dr. P: '47.

Dr. T: You saw a lot of changes.

Dr. P: A lot of changes. I have seen the campus from where you took it. Todd Hall was being built. That was the first building. They dedicated that right after I got here. I have seen all that building that you've done. It has been an exciting thing.

Dr. T: It really has. You know, I wanted to do something special honoring Dr. Todd while he was still able. Three months after I came I called him in and said, "Doctor, you gave them your life here and what you've done is amazing. You have given a tremendous foundation. I'd like to have you write a history of it." Of course he loved the idea. He spent a long time on it. When he finally finished he came in and said, "It's done, Doctor, it's done." I said, "Well, now your memoirs." He did quite a bit on his memoirs. But I said to him, "I'd like to have something unusual at the University in your honor. The first building we're going to build is a dormitory for men and we'd like to have it named for you." He was a wonderful person, and he said, "Well, Doctor, that's nice. Are you going to build an academic building before long?" And I said, "Well, we don't know.

But we will build this and have it named after you."

He said, "That would be very nice. Really, I'd rather have an academic building named for me, but this would be nice."

Dr. P: We didn't need an academic building at that point.

Dr. T: No, we didn't. We needed it later on, which was, of course, the music building. Two weeks after Todd Hall was built and dedicated, Bishop Baxter, who was part of the ceremony, died suddenly. He was a great man.

Dr. P: I am so glad that I got to know him. I went over to see Dr. Todd and talk with him and he gave me some of these books which I just so treasure.

Dr. T: His whole life was in the University of Puget Sound and his family. The day before he died he asked to sit up, and so they sat him up and put his feet on the floor, and he said to his son E. Paul Todd, "Now go over and tell that young man that library must be big enough!" That was the day before he died.

Dr. P: Were you planning the library then?

Dr. T: Oh, yes. I had talked with him about the plans. It was interesting because the architect had said, "This library will do you until the year 2000." When we located the chapel, Mr. Kilworth walked over to the campus on many occasions and he wanted the chapel set back so that there could be a circular drive. It would have taken the whole block. I kept saying to him, "Every square foot is a treasure. And we probably can't afford a circular drive." When he died we moved it close enough so we could get the second library in there. Even on seventy-five acres you have to be careful.

Dr. Todd was a little unhappy because he had a philosophy that every street should look into a building. Fifteenth St. does. So when locating the president's residence he wanted it to look down a street. I said it has to be far enough over so it won't take the area for another building. You probably made some notes there. What do you have?

Dr. P: When the campus was smaller, with fewer students, one of the things I really treasured was the work that I did with small groups, like the Methodist Student Movement, the Independent Students and some of my closest friends I still have are from those groups. That was a great experience. Also I remember Chapel, where we had a feeling of being one group.

Dr. T: We used to talk about "The Family."

Dr. P: Yes. That's a reality. That was a phrase that got kind of hackneyed. I'm sure people told you that many times. Nonetheless, it was a reality in terms of the students.

Dr. T: When we had Clay Loges, he came in and said, "Stop talking about "The Family." We've outgrown it. We're much bigger than that." It was very interesting when he did that - then twenty students came in together and said, "Don't stop. We love it."

Dr. P: The nostalgia and the warmth... For example, those Christmas vacation dinners we would have just before Christmas, and there would be the Christmas story and you'd make your talk to them about going home and telling your parents that you love them. Those were the things - they were real.

Dr. T: Did you ever work with Kappa Phi?

Dr. P: No, I didn't.

Dr. T: Kappa Phi was really a miniature Methodist women's society. I never could figure out why all of a sudden it just died. There were a lot of psychological movements in student bodies that simply withered away and died.

Dr. P: Yes. A lot of other organizations like Mortar Board and things like that, that I think girls got into.

Dr. T: There were certain student movements like Kappa Phi, which came and did their service and then phased out. You remember Teach Jones and her Spurs and the tremendous job that they did in serving the whole community. There was an inner spirit there. What did you think about some of the student movements in the latter part of the sixties and early part of the seventies? I think we can look back on those years as a time of emotional upheaval. Like the children's crusade in the Middle Ages. We had a lot of students who really were hiding out in college. They were not too much interested in education as they were in not serving in the Armed Forces. I think a lot of our problem generated from that. We set up the Student Council to meet such problems.

Dr. P: I think we did a very good job here on the campus keeping the doors open, so that during those times students could communicate and could work out what they had to say. I think it paid off for us.

Dr. T: I do too, while we had some tension. Strangely enough, John, when I try to analyze, it seems to me that many

of the people who really were bothered were young people who had a kind of an idealism, and then when they got into conflict with the real world they were torn. I used to feel for those youngsters.

Dr. P: We turned out some great leaders out of those kids.

Dr. T: Do you have some more notes?

Dr. P: I just wanted to mention the campus workdays. They were a very bonding type of thing, pulled students together, and made them feel like they had a part of the campus. I still remember putting stones around those trees in the inner quad and filling in there for the Music Building. The work together with the students was part of the whole "family" experience.

Dr. T: It was. We had a picnic. We worked in the morning and then picnicked. Then we had a ball-game. Those were very meaningful times.

Dr. P: Also, when the fraternities and sororities had chaperones we got to know students through that process. Now they don't need us or don't want us.

Dr. T: I told the Greek system that they had brought a lot of their own problems on themselves by virtue of the fact that they had done away with chaperones. I said, "you ignored the faculty and now the faculty ignores you because you've done that." They've been in three or four times asking how to grow and become stronger.

Dr. P: There are a lot of us on campus who invite in students to live even though we don't get the subsidy anymore.

One of those traditions of the school as I remember, the second or third year we were here we were sitting in our house over on South Third and Bob Rinker was there. Remember Bob? The basketball player. We had hid the hatchet in our sawdust bin. (Laughter). What a night that was! Some of the other class was standing outside and here is Bob sitting in our front room with that hatchet and we had to call the police! (Laughter). Those were fun times.

Dr. T: I wish I knew where the hatchet is. It just disappeared.

Dr. P: The thing I would want to remember are the colleagues whom I've worked with. Both administration and faculty.

This has been - I can't imagine a man spending a lifetime any more happily. Working together, sharing. We've had our differences and all that, but we worked around them. We did a lot of team work. Of course, we had our heart in the same place - for the University.

Dr. T: For the University and the students and what you could do for them. John, you've been a great part of it and you've given your life to the University of Puget Sound and to the students. It must give you a deep sense of satisfaction. As I'm working on this history, it is amazing how wonderful it really is to see the dedication of people like yourself and the influence you've had. I've noticed that you have weddings and baptisms, and funerals because people have loved you and you've done a great service and they appreciate you very much. John, we'll transcribe this and then ask you to edit it. The tape will be kept and so will the manuscript so a hundred years from now, they'll still know who John Phillips is.

INTERVIEW WITH
DR. RAYMOND POWELL
BY R. FRANKLIN THOMPSON
September 2, 1977

T: What year did you come here?

P: I came here in 1936.

T: You graduated from Coe College in 1923?

P: Yes. I took work at the University of Iowa. I got my master's in 1928 and my doctorate in 1932.

T: Was your doctorate in psychology and education?

P: My doctorate was in philosophy of education. Ph.D. degree rather than a doctorate of education.

T: Did you come right out here after your Ph.D.?

P: No, I taught at Parsons College for four years--in Fairfield, Iowa.

T: Is that a Presbyterian school?

P: Yes, it was a Presbyterian school, but it isn't any longer.

T: As I recall the Methodist Church has four colleges in Iowa--Morningside, Iowa Wesleyan, Simpson and Cornell. Did Dr. Todd contact you to come out?

P: Yes, I met Dr. Todd in Chicago; and, you know, he was one of the best salesman! A regular Chamber of Commerce for Tacoma, Washington. I had never heard much about Tacoma, Washington. I was teaching then at Parsons and we had been there four years and we sort of wanted to see the West, so I met him in Chicago and he persuaded me that this was "God's country". It was August when we decided to come and we had to close up the house and move all of our goods and get out here by the time school opened. We arrived here Labor Day of 1936.

T: Tell me about Dr. Todd. He was certainly one of the Lord's anointed men, wasn't he?

P: Dr. Todd was God's man and when they made Dr. Todd they threw the mold away because he was enthusiastic, he was dedicated, he believed in the future of Tacoma and UPS and promoted their good objectives, and he was just a wonderful man.

T: I recall that he had great vision of what the College could be, and he was a tireless worker and he built a tremendous foundation. It was not easy in those days because the money he raised was from people who didn't have any tax advantage.

P: In those days, when we came (and we came in the depth of the Depression, 1936), my salary was \$2200 a year. That was more or less what I was getting as a school teacher back in Iowa. You see, I taught for some six or seven years in Iowa in the public schools and I was superintendent of schools there for four years. Then, I went to graduate school, where I finished, and then on to Parsons.

T: Did you come out as head of the Education Department?

P: Nominally, yes. Dr. Weir was still on the faculty at that time. He had had a stroke a year or so before and his health was impaired, so I talked to Dr. Todd and the purpose was to come as head of the department but he didn't want to push Dr. Weir out directly; he said, "In effect, you are head of the department--acting as head--but Dr. Weir will have the title." So for one year, we worked that way and then the second year I became the head in name as well as in function.

T: Can you tell me about Dr. Weir? I never met him.

P: Dr. Weir was a scholar of the old school. He had his degree from a university in Germany--I don't recall at the moment the name--but he was a very, very deep scholar, not only in education but in philosophy, religion and even the fine arts.

A very dedicated person. Of course, I knew him after he had become ill and his health was impaired and his mind somewhat as well, but he was a very, very lovely person.

T: Who were some of the other professors?

P: There was Floyd Hite, Dr. Weir and I in the Education Department. Of course, Arthur Frederick was here at that time; and Dr. Martin, Julius Jeager in the English Department; Ray Seward, Jim Slater.

T: You knew Senator Davis?

P: Senator Davis was in full force. You know, Dr. Thompson, when I think back on some of the old timers who were here when I came, they were hard to replace.

T: They certainly were. Very few people have the kind of dedication they had.

P: Senator Davis never forgot a student's name nor his face. You would meet him on the street and he could call you by name. He had a phenomenal memory.

T: I know Dr. Brown, who is still a physician and surgeon, told me that he came from somewhere and Senator Davis took the class down to the legislature and they put Senator Davis in the chair, and he had the class recognized and all the people applauded. He said, "As we came up over a hill in a Model T car and I saw how beautiful Olympia was, I made up my mind right then that was where I would live." Of course, we have had Mary and George and his children, and some of his grandchildren almost ready to come, and his wife graduated here; so it goes right back to the kind of influence Senator Davis had.

P: He was a marvelous teacher, particularly of United States history. He taught so much by anecdotes and by personal references. He had met so many of the prominent

people of that time. Something would come up in his class and he would say, "Well, I met so and so and we did such and such." So his classes lived because he mentioned these people in this way as they were discussed.

T: When you came, where was the Education Department located?

P: It was in Jones Hall, down in the basement. We didn't actually have a department location as such. Our department was pretty much out of our offices. I started my first office on the top floor of Jones Hall and when I retired my office was in the basement, so I worked my way down!

T: You brought Del Gibbs, didn't you?

P: Del Gibbs came, I think, in 1941. I brought in Del, Annabel Lee, Beth Griesel, Joe Dolan, Mel Hoyt, Dewayne Lamka--those are some of the people I brought in.

T: They were every one a dedicated teacher. Do you remember the faculty meeting when Dr. Todd is reputed to have said that the students are going into the service and many of you ought to think in terms of what your responsibility will be?

P: Yes. I haven't thought about that for years. Remember, at that time, the students were going and some of the faculty members were going. He reminded us that now it was important for our country to be defended and we had to support our country. At the same time, he said, we mustn't forget that CPS was an important cog in the whole affair of our defense, education, etc., and that we had to support it, because some of the faculty members were thinking of going. I remember he called me into the office, because I was then thinking about going in and as a matter of fact my application was in to go into the army. He said, "We are losing our good faculty members

come back to education?

P: I came back in January of 1946 and, as you recall, the war was over and the men were coming out of the service. Almost overnight, UPS jumped from 200 students to 1500-1600. I remember, very distinctly, your saying to me (as I was thinking of going back and taking a refresher course because I had some G.I. Bill), "Don't do it. You've got to go to work because our enrollment is jumping." Remember, we had classes six days a week, early morning until late at night.

T: Was that when I asked you to be Registrar?

P: No, Registrar was during the Korean War, 1950-52.

T: Oh, yes. You were also Dean of Men.

P: I didn't become Dean of Men until 1948.

T: How long did you serve there?

P: Till about 1958--I'd have to look back for the precise date.

T: I remember you rendered a very, very great service and the students had great regard and affection for you. You were one of the ablest dean of men we ever had. After Dean of Men, what did you do?

P: During that time, I was Dean of Men, Registrar, Head of the School of Education or Department of Education and also Director of Summer School. I became Registrar during the time that Dick was recalled to active duty from 1950-1952, and when he came back, he took over the registrar's job, picking up where he left off. Then I became just Dean of Men and head of the School of Education and Director of Summer School. I don't remember the exact date that I gave up the summer school deanship and became just Dean of Men and Head of Education. Then around 1958, I gave up the Dean of Men's work and was just Director of the School of Education.

T: What year did you retire?

P: Officially, 1962, but I taught on part time for a few years after that.

T: You did some directing of student teacher work, too.

P: Yes, after I retired, that was all I did. Then I became assistant to the Dean of the University for a couple of years after I retired.

T: Was that for Dean Regester?

P: No, that was Dean Bock, the one between Regester and Thomas. Dean Bock is now Dean of the Graduate School in Business Administration at the University of Wisconsin. I was director of the educational work out at the Military Centers for some two or three years.

T: Do you remember when we met with the people on 18th Street to talk with them about the pavement?

P: Yes, I remember that. That was somewhere around 1948 or 1949, and at that time it was a dirt street and an oil mat, and the mat was getting bad and it was getting dusty, so we decided to get together and talk about it as it would be a good thing to pave it, because the University was growing and there was more traffic and more cars, etc. We put out a petition and there were a few who objected, but we finally got the required number to sign it and it was decided to pave it, or blacktop it, and the debate was about how wide the street should be. Some people wanted it narrow and some wanted it wider. The people who wanted the wider pavement prevailed, and thank goodness, that was put in.

T: Do you remember we had a dinner at the Student Center and we talked about the various widths and what it would cost each one of us and whether or not they wanted to have a boulevard with an island in the middle. I recall we talked about

it and they said they didn't want islands but they wanted a wide street and they wanted asphalt; they didn't want concrete, and we were able to do that. Then we did the same thing on Union Avenue. We had a problem there because the city owned the islands as they did on Lawrence Street. We couldn't get the water department to water the islands until the park department said they would take care of them. So finally, one day, I simply said, if we're going to landscape it, the University will have to do it. So even though the City owns them, we put the water in and took care of them, both on Lawrence and on Union Street. You remember that there was kind of a hill on Union and all kinds of earth there, and I went to the City and asked them to level it off so we could make islands and landscape it.

Well, they said they just didn't have the money or the manpower. One morning, I awakened and there was all kinds of traffic and bulldozers and truck loaders, just teaming, on Union Avenue. I went over and said, "What happened here?" They said, "We have to have this earth right away because a water main broke in the north end, and unless we fill it in where it washed out, two or three houses may go down the gully." So I went home and said to my beloved Lucille, "It's an ill wind. We have been trying to get that cleaned off for two or three years and all of a sudden they clean it off in about two days, simply because they have a crisis." Then I recall we wanted to landscape it and the Kiwanis said they were willing to do it. You had a part in planting the trees, didn't you?

P: Yes, from 18th Street up to 11th. We had four different kinds of trees and I don't know that I can name them, but they are oak, maple, birch and flowering plum, or something, but four different kinds. We replaced the trees two or three times

because, as you know, some character drove along there with his truck one time and broke off half of them. Now, they are quite good size and we don't have to worry about a truck breaking down any of them.

T: They are beautiful and it was a wonderful addition. As I recall, you were representing the Kiwanis; the President of Kiwanis, Hal Tollefson, an alumnus, was the Mayor at the time, and you came out and helped to dig the holes and plant the trees.

P: Two or three Saturdays doing it. And the wives provided the luncheon and it was quite a gala affair. It has been a real joy to watch them and, I think, quite a contribution. Also, while we are on that, as I recall, the Northwest Kiwanis also built the bus station on Lawrence.

T: Yes, that's right. We wanted a bus station and couldn't get the City to put one up and we couldn't get the bus company to put one up, so the Northwest Kiwanis built the bus station which is still there.

P: It's not being used so much for that now, but it is still there.

T: It is used as a bicycle shed, now. Since the bus lines changed the stopping place, it isn't quite as strategically located as it was.

Do you remember some of the outstanding students who went out from the School of Education?

P: I hesitate because my memory is not as good as it used to be and I'd have to go back to the catalogue to pick them up now. I can't speak his name now but he became Superintendent of the State Schools in Colorado.

T: That is Cal Frasier.

P: Cal Frasier, right.

T: And you probably had Buster Brouillet, too?

P: Yes, I was going to name him as our own State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

T: Do you remember Don Egge?

P: Don Egge is also in the State Department in Oregon.

T: Yes, second in command. Now you have had many affiliated relationships with the community, which were most valuable. We have already mentioned the Kiwanis, and you went up the chairs in the Kiwanis Club. You have been an outstanding leader in the First Presbyterian Church. What has been your responsibility there?

P: I came to the Presbyterian Church in 1936. At that time, we had a interim pastor. We came from Cedar Rapids and they were considering a young pastor from Cedar Rapids. It so happened that I had been a member of his church, the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Cedar Rapids--Dr. McCullough. So when they found out that we were from Cedar Rapids (myself, my wife, and, of course, my wife's mother who was almost a charter member back there and who was living with us), I was put on the committee that invited him to come out as a candidate; and, ultimately, he was called to be pastor, which he was until 1949. Then the next year, I became a member of the Board of Deacons, and I served on that for two or three years. Then about 1940, I was elected to the Board of Elders and have served there since, some 36-37 years. I was also on the committee who chose and invited our present minister, Dr. Lindsey, to come to the church. So I have served on many committees there and been very happy and feel that I have been of some service in the church.

T: You have actually been greeter there for many years, haven't you?

P: For some 30 years, greeter at the door.

T: Since you retired, you quite often go to Hawaii, do you not?

P: This will be tenth winter in Hawaii. We go over on the 10th of January and stay until about the 10th of April.

T: That's a wonderful way to avoid the snow, the rain and the cold and fog here.

P: During the time that we were over there, we have met many very, very lovely people--among them being Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Thompson, Dick Smith, Harry Brown--and we have also attended some the student meetings, parent-student nights--over there, where we told prospective students about the joys of UPS.

In conclusion, may I say that Dr. Todd was right when I met him in Chicago that time, saying that this was the place to be in the future. There was a real future for CPS, now UPS. We have been very happy here. We have had chances to leave many times, as you no doubt know. I was invited to go back to Cornell College, the Methodist school in Iowa; I was invited to go back to my own alma mater, and two or three chances in kind, but somehow we just could not leave Tacoma and CPS. It has been a joy to work with all the people there, among them yourself; and Dean Regester was one of our dearest friends, and so it has been a real pleasure.

T: I want to say, Ray, that you have been one of the most outstanding faculty members in the years that I have been at the University of Puget Sound, and when I go out to alumni meetings, they all ask, "How is Dr. Powell; give him my regards." You are enshrined in the hearts of hundreds and hundreds of students and you have done a great job in making outstanding teachers. It must give you a deep sense of satisfaction of the heart to know that the influence that you have had is profound and carries on, generation after generation. It certainly has been a great joy to work with you and to be associated with you and Margaret. We have enjoyed it very much and we are most grateful for your continuing interest.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. JOHN PRINS

BY R. FRANKLIN THOMPSON

April 3, 1979

T: Dr. Prins, you came from Holland. In what city were you born?

P: Haarlam, Holland--not to be confused with Harrlem, N.Y.

T: I noticed in the Tacoma newspaper that you wrote a good many articles under a different name; is that your Dutch name?

P: No, that's my "nom de plume"; my pseudonym; it was "Jan Van Friesland" and it was derived from where we hailed from and where our family lived for many generations: the province of Friesland.

T: When did you come to the United States?

P: 1912, (sixty-seven years ago!)

T: You were interested in insurance, weren't you?

P: I wasn't interested in insurance but insurance was here. . . (Laughter)

T: Didn't you end up as director of the whole area for your insurance company?

P: I was President of the Northwest Managers of the Metropolitan for some time. . . but that came afterward. You see, I came in '12 and I didn't start in the insurance business till 1921. I had graduated from law school in 1916. After I graduated, I made a connection with the International YMCA. I had heard John R. Mott speak, a great man. You remember him?

T: Yes.

P: I heard him speak in Leiden, Holland when I was at the university there, and I wrote him a personal letter and he answered it, and as a result of that I was later assigned to the prison camps in Siberia; I did work among the prisoners of war in 1917-18.

T: Can you tell me a little bit about the Revolution?

P: Not so much about it; it was so long ago! I left Moscow on the first train after the Revolution, when everybody was escaping, and I went to Irkutsk in the middle of Siberia, and that trip I have described many times and I have even made some talks about it, but it's getting to be a little vague. The fact that I was in Moscow during the Revolution doesn't mean in any way that I was in favor of the Revolution. As a matter of fact, I tried to oppose the Revolution. It is funny when you come to think about it, sixty or seventy years later, but I tried to oppose it all by myself, in Siberia, and as a matter of fact, the fellow that worked together with me was executed.

T: Was this when Kerenski was in power?

P: Oh, no. Kerenski lost; this was afterwards, when Lenin came. This was in November of 1917 and in 1918, when the Revolution spread all over Russia and I happened to be in Siberia. The prisoners of war, Austrians and German, of course, wanted to go home; they had been there for three or four years, and I helped them go home because they were in such pitiful condition. So I organized, together with the Swedes and Danes, what we called the "Neutral Transport Commission". I've never been so important in all my life as I was when I was 26, in 1918. I was known in Siberia from one end to the other and at one time I was the only so-called American in Siberia (although I wasn't an American at all--I was a Hollander). We tried to send these prisoners home; we imposed on the Russians who were terribly unorganized, and the Germans and the Austrians were very organized, and we almost captured the Trans-Siberian Railroad from the natives! You do those stupid things when you are young--

you would be scared to death to do them later on! (Laughter) On that first trip, when I came out of Moscow, I lost my papers--my passport, all my money, and my courier papers. I was a poor, Dutch citizen without a passport, without money, without any papers. . . and I ended up in Irkutsk 10 days later as the "American Consul General". (Laughter)

T: After your war experience, then you came to Tacoma?

P: No, I went to Java. After the war experience, I went first to a school for ship builders in Philadelphia, and I taught at the University of Pennsylvania--

history: tell the boys why they had gone to war when they came back. You know that Hog Island had 50 shipyards, and I organized the YMCA school down there, a school for ship builders with courses in shipfitting, blue-print reading, etc.

400 students! I was the graduate-assistant of Professor Lingelbach, who later became dean of the University. He, another student and I would talk for half

and hour every week on whether we would give "page 550 to 575 of Hazen" or "pages 475 to 525 of Hayes", for an assignment. I had been in Siberia and

determined the lives and the future of thousands of men, and I couldn't stand this futile talk any longer. I thought if this is what academic life is all about

I don't want it. So I wrote to Seattle, where I had lived before when I went to the University of Washington. The big firm in Seattle in those days was Rogers, Brown and Co. They were an oil firm and they imported peanut oil from Korea.

I wrote them, I will go to Java for you because I had studied Malan and also

Indonesian law at the University of Leiden. They said we don't want to go to

Java so forget about it. So I took the train with my wife and my little boy who

was six weeks old, and I saw Mr. Brown and I sold him on the idea that I should

go to Java. Before I went to Java I said I needed a secretary and I took my brother as secretary. We arrived in Java and established ourselves, first class, and the first cable we got (and I can still see us deciphering it), read, "WE ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE RECEIVER STOP RETURN YOUR LETTER OF CREDIT". So I returned whatever I didn't need and I had a meeting with my wife and my brother and my son, who was by then six months old. "How shall we go back to America, west or east?" was the question. My wife wanted to go as quickly as possible, across the Pacific, and my brother and I, of course, wanted to see Holland because we hadn't seen Holland in eight years. So we voted, and in order to appease my wife, I gave her two votes, and just took one and my brother one, and then I took the proxy of my little boy and gave him only one-tenth of a vote. The vote was tied at first, two to two, and then my son voted and it was in favor of going west! So we kept on going west across the Indian Ocean, Suez Canal, France and Holland we had a marvelous two weeks after eight years absence, and then we went to New York, and we were broke! I wrote a couple of articles which were good enough to bail us out of the McAlpin Hotel, (which was first class), as we had absolutely no money and we charged everything; and then my wife and the baby went home to Illinois where her parents lived and my brother and I stayed around; and later on, we all went to Seattle where we arrived the 31st of December, 1920. First, I was broke in New York, then I was broke in Chicago and then I was broke in Seattle! Then I got a little money from the Receiver and I really came to grips with America for the first time. Now it is 1921, I came in 1912, so it is nine years later. Up to now, I had just been travelling around the world, being a big shot, but I really hadn't found out how you sell. Unless you learn how to sell and you

make money out of commissions, you haven't really lived. I couldn't find a job, I was unemployed. For the first time I then worked with my hands, which I never did in Europe, and even that didn't work out. I worked for Frye and Company Meat Packers and talked Mr Frye in to sending me to Germany and that didn't work out. Finally, this was September 1921 when there was a slight depression, I got a job with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which paid \$25 a week for collecting, what is called a "debit"--that is small, industrial insurance premiums from homes, and right now I am busy writing a novel about that particular period.

T: Is that right? That would be interesting and I'm sure it will be a good novel. When were you first aware of the College of Puget Sound?

P: I think I met Dr. Todd. . . his son-in-law worked for me when I became manager of the Metropolitan in Tacoma. Hallen was his name. Junia Todd Hallen was his wife, and she and I appeared before a great number of clubs speaking sometimes together and we became quite friendly. But he already worked for me and that's when I met Dr. Todd, when he called on Hallen in our office. I actually addressed the student body down here (Dick Smith was one of the students, and he often talked about it later). I must have been in 1936 or 1937. UPS was still having regular convocations, and it was in one of those, Dr. Todd introduced me. It was a howling success! I have never equaled it.

T: You have such a natural relationship with students, and that must've been the first time.

P: That was the first time at UPS. You can see how long ago it was when Dick Smith was still a student.

T: Let's go back a minute and talk about Mrs. Hallen. She was a very brilliant person, wasn't she?

P: I don't know whether "brilliant" . . . ?

T: I mean very alert and alive?

P: She was very smart and she had severe arthritis.

T: Was she congenial with her father's point of view or was she critical of him?

P: I don't know. She was sharp in everything she did and that was perhaps because of the pain that she suffered, I dare say, from her arthritis. One of my friends in New York, by the name of Hendrick William VanLoon, the famous historian who wrote the books about "Mankind" and "Rembrandt", interested her and I loaned her the correspondence that had gone between VanLoon and myself. I never got it back. I am sorry about that because it must be among her papers now someplace. I don't know that I ever dicussed Dr. Todd with her.

T: What is your personal reminisces of Dr. Todd?

P: A very efficient, swinging, dashing man who had probably tremendous obstacles to overcome but who didn't have the place in Tacoma that you captured because the base from which he worked was so much smaller than the base from which you worked.

T: He built a magnificent foundation and it must have been by just sheer determination that he did it.

P: Looking at the man and seeing him, he was (you knew him very well) very highly regarded in Tacoma at the time; but he was accepted, like you later on became accepted, and then you created this whole campus full of buildings.

UPS wasn't very well known downtown then, as a matter of fact. We smiled a little bit about it, you know. . . it was working itself up academically and there weren't many of the people that I knew who went to UPS. But there was one fellow at UPS who made an impression on the town and he was probably the only one, besides Todd. Do you know whom I am referring to?

T: Would it be Charles Robbins or Battin?

P: Battin! I knew you would pick that up. And at one time, when I was still manager at Metropolitan and I had been President of the Chamber and campaign manager for the Community Chest and President of all the social agencies, I knew practically everybody downtown. One time I saw Battin surrounded by a few students walking downtown, and I knew who he was but I had never talked to him. I knew he was one of the few conservatives at the college and I went up to him and I said, "You're Dr. Battin, aren't you?"

He said, "Yes," and I said, "I just want to tell you on behalf of downtown that we appreciate your efforts." We stood down there, you know, and he stood there with his mouth open and didn't know what to think--he didn't know where this fellow came from and why he would come up to him. Later on, many years later, when you asked me to come and teach at UPS, it was his desk that I took.

T: Is that right? He was a very colorful person and one of the most outstanding professors we've ever had.

P: He was for thirty years practically, with Capen, the whole School of Business Administration, maybe with the help of one or two others, but the two of them were really building the School of Business, like you built the whole University.

T: I once asked him how he happened to come here and he said he was manager of South American Express in South America and he used to watch the ships unload the fruit and he would say to his wife, "That must be a Paradise where those come from and I'm going to take a train and go back and teach in a school where that comes from." I always felt that he and Dr. Todd were just a little . . .

P: At odds?

T: Yes.

P: Well, of course, he was at odds with everybody. That was his aim, to be at odds. He was a "banty rooster".

T: To stir up.

P: Well, sure.

T: I always felt when an unusual article was in the Trail which was critical of the administration or critical of some program that Battin wrote it and had some student sign it.

P: Sure, sure. I remember a convocation when you and Dean Regester were sitting in front and Battin was there. He was making a speech, (he was still chairman of the department) and he said, "The School of Business and Economics will never be separated," as if he were the Pope laying down a doctrine. I can still see Dr. Regester looking at you, (I attended all those convocations) and both of you exchanging looks, as if you wanted to say, "Well, now, what is going on down there. . . is he deciding or is someone else deciding?" (Laughter)

T: He was a most colorful person and people ask about him when I am out, just like they ask about you, because he was one of the outstanding people in

the lives of students, as you were. About when was it that you came to teach for us?

P: It was 1956--no, 1955. You came one day and said you needed someone to teach Risk and Insurance, which became a popular course there. I came to my office one day and my secretary said that you had been there. I was sorry I had missed you and I called you. You were very brief about it; you said you were going to have a course in risk and insurance and the remark meant a great deal more to me than it meant to you. I said, "I don't know much about general insurance but I know something about life insurance," and you said something which was very interesting and which later on I have repeated many times to others when the same question came up and it was: "You teach whatever you like, but just call it 'insurance'!" (Laughter) Of course, you were a perfect exponent of academic freedom and you weren't messing into whether I was going to teach general insurance or life insurance. Well, I tried to teach both and there are still a few people downtown who have become prominent who were in that first class. When that class was over (that was at night, of course) it was my last year at the Metropolitan because I was about to retire, which I regretted very much. So I went to Dean Regester, with whom I didn't get along at all in the beginning but we became fast friends in later years but in the beginning he thought I was a business man and I thought he was a "jerk" professor. I said, "Now, I would like to teach something else." He said, "What do you know?" (Laughter) I said, "I have a degree in German; a master's degree in German." So he sent me to Bachimont to find out if I actually knew something about German, and I think I knew as much as Bachimont! (Laughter)

T: It is wonderful the way these things evolve.

P: So I taught German for the next semester and then the C.L.U. began.

I don't know if you recall that we had the meeting with the "Underwriters" and I was called "Emeritus" for the first time. That was ridiculous and I was mad that anybody would call me "Emeritus". I wanted to be active. So I went to Europe for a vacation but I came back to teach C.L.U. which we located at UPS--the beginning of an insurance center that we were going to create.

T: You actually made this the insurance center of the Pacific Northwest with CLU and the other courses and through your leadership.

P: Oh, yes, and the LUTC and CLU courses and all the national examinations. . . the tremendous conferences--all have been held here for the last eleven years. CLU graduates come in the summers. There are only three places in America where they hold these conferences--in Colorado Springs, in Connecticut and here during the summer.

T: Because someone may listen to this a hundred years from now, CLU stands for. . . ?

P: "Charter life Underwriter" and the other, LUTC stands for "Life Insurance Training Council".

T: We are one of the three in the United States where they hold post CLU conventions?

P: Yes. I brought to your office (and you may not remember) a fellow by the name of Paul Mills many years ago--about a dozen years ago. Paul Mills was on the campus here and he was considering opening up the CLU post graduate course for all these prominent people that come from all over America every

year--from 80 to 100 have been coming here yearly. He was selecting a place to hold it. You welcomed him and a year later they actually established it here. He is retired now (just last month). Paul Mills is one of the great insurance men in the U.S. He has been to this campus a half dozen times and we see each other each time. He will come again in August.

T: As I recall, for a number of years, there was a banquet in connection with it.

P: That's right. There was always a banquet at the Top of the Ocen and you always came to it.

T: Yes, I enjoyed it very much because I thought it was one of the most productive courses and influences that we have ever had.

P: Yes, you couldn't beat it.

T: Well, you really have been "Mr. Insurance" in Tacoma and insofar as insurance factors at the University of Puget Sound are concerned. When did you first get to know Tom Sinclair?

P: In 1956 I became a regular faculty member, when a lady named Mrs. Levi quit, and I had the opportunity to become regular faculty. I said to H.H.H., you go and see Dr. Thompson and tell him that I want to be on the regular faculty but I don't want to be "assistant" anymore--no assistant professorship, I want some other title--I don't care what it is. And you, or he, came up with the "Consulting Professor" title, which kind of rocked the faculty. I didn't know at the time how peculiar the faculty was, but it rocked the faculty, and I remember when I was introduced, together with Colonel Andrus who was never very popular and with whom I was frequently confused, you could almost hear the

silence of the applause, indicating that the appointment wasn't very welcome.

But I changed that!

T: They all respected you when they got to know you because they knew you had the background and experience.

P: Well, I got along with them.

T: I remember we conjured up that title because we wanted recognition of your background, ability and your outstanding rapport in the community.

P: Well, it was a good title and I enjoyed it and I was, for five or six years, working as a consulting professor teaching a great many courses for very little money, and then I came to you, one day, and said . . . (this is an important day and I don't know whether it should be on this tape or not but since this is history and there are nothing like facts in history. . . .) so I came to you and said, "Look, this School of Business isn't going. We have to make a change." I said to you, "You'll have to move him, he is learned but he is not an executive." (You didn't like it very well).

T: H.H.H.?

P: Well, I won't mention his name, but you said, "I can't do that." So I said, well, I'll do it for you, I'll write his resignation and he'll sign it. So I talked him into the fact that he ought to be a teacher rather than an executive. All people think they are executives, you know; but he became then a teacher and you said, "Now, who shall take his place." And I am now answering the question you asked two minutes ago about Tom Sinclair. I said, "I will take his place but I won't do it alone because that is too gross, too rude. It has

to be done a little bit more delicately; so my friend, Tom Sinclair, and I will be co-directors until you find a real director.

T: Let's go back and pick up a minute. I never had a man who was more glowingly recommended than H.H.H., from Baylor where he came.

As you say, he is learned; he is a gentleman; but he is not at all well physically, and I was terribly disappointed. I'll be honest with you. It was one of those cases where people praised him to the skies to get him out of their situation so I was taken in with that. The people I talked with at Baylor said the man was great, fine, wonderful, and he told me that he wanted to get out because of the humidity, etc.

P: Yes.

T: Through the years, I think he has been a very dedicated person but his leadership has not been dynamic at all, and I'm not saying that critically, it's just a statement of fact. I recall when we had this discussion and your dynamic leadership was such that I was perfectly willing to put you in there. Going back to one of my philosophies of administration--when you can get a man who's had the practical experience as well as the academic experience to deal with labor unions, to work a budget, etc., and so I was thrilled that this sort of thing could happen and did happen. I thought that you and Tom Sinclair made an ideal team in there. You know, Tom Sinclair was manager of Hygrade, here, and at a Chamber of Commerce reception he said to me, "I would like to talk with you." I told him that would be fine and he made an appointment and came out and told me, "I want to teach for you." I said,

"But you are manager of Hygrade. I can't possibly give you the kind of salary you are receiving." He said, "What would it take to teach at the University of Puget Sound?" I said, "What kind of a degree do you have?" He said, "I have a degree in business . . ." I think it was from Yale. I said, "Well, you at least ought to have a master's degree." He asked, "If I went back and got a master's degree, would you take me on?" I agreed. I admired that chap because he went back with the G.I.'s, lived in a little mobile home and got his master's degree and came back here, and I've always had the greatest admiration for Tom Sinclair. He would come in and say to me, "Do you know. . .?" Now the president is a lonesome person and oftentimes he's the last person to know what's happening, particularly in the academic year. Tom would come and give me the facts, and I could have that kind of relationship with him through the years, as I have had with you. You were a little brusque, sometimes, when you came in, but at the same time, I always felt that you were telling me the truth and that I could depend on the fact and that I ought to take a look at it and really do something about it. So I figured when I had you and Tom in there as co-directors, it was a very fine relationship, so far as we were concerned. Do you recall the year when you people were co-directors?

P: Yes, I made a note of it. I summarized it. We started in 1963, and as you mentioned a little while ago, we were a good team. We had listened together to the former director and we had both come to the conclusion that there had to be a change. Perhaps I was the active one of the two--the one who carried things out, but Sinclair was the one whom I always consulted and who was the thinking one, who was the reasoning one and who never pushed himself for-

ward, so I became kind of the senior partner of the two, the one who spoke for both but never spoke without having talked to him first. And we handled that together, I think, satisfactorily, until you produced Dr. Robert Bock. At the time that Bock came, it was interesting, and you don't know this--Thomas was just going out--Dean Thomas.

T: Norman Thomas.

P: Yes. Norman Thomas, with whom I still correspond.

T: Where is he now?

P: He's in New Jersey at some junior college. And there was a place for a new dean and the morning that Bock arrived and walked his way through the quadrangle, Sinclair and I approached him and I knew what the situation was and I said to him--you said a little while ago I was a little brusque--

T: I said that in the best way.

P: You added to it, honest--I said to him, "Dr. Bock, the position of dean of the University is open; apply for it." He said, "Oh, no, no. I came here to be director of the School of Business." I said, "Never mind. I know what I'm talking about. You apply for it."

Well, you know the story; I won't go into detail. But he did apply for it and he did become dean of the University and your chief assistant. Then he left and I don't quite know what happened, but he left, and Sinclair and I were again in charge, and we told you several times, "We don't want to remain in charge. You ought to find someone," and you produced Booth Gardner, Norton Clapp's stepson, who was at Harvard and who, in many respects, was an excellent choice, but who, in those days was still flitting around from place to

place. However, he was long enough at UPS to start the Intern Program and to propose that the School of Business ought to become the "School of Business and Public Administration". And if he hadn't done anything else, he left his mark by these two very important decisions. But he found a situation in Seattle, where the colored people were having educational difficulties, and he thought that God had called him to solve those, so he left UPS; he kept the title and I did the work.

T: I was very much embarrassed and sorry about that because he really used us as a base for political aspirations.

P: Yes.

T: Of course, he still. . . I talked to him within the last few months. . . he still has hopes that lightening might strike and he might be governor of the State of Washington.

P: Oh, yes.

T: And if it hadn't been for the exposure law, I think he would be in the Senate yet.

P: Yes. Was he in the Senate or the House?

T: Senate.

P: Yes, the Senate.

T: You mentioned the Intern Program. Tell us about the Intern Program.

P: The Intern Program was started by Booth Gardner because he had seen the operation in Massachusetts, I think, at Northeastern? It ran very well and he went there with one of his former assistants who worked with him in L.A.

His name was Tom Milligan, and they studied the program there and then they came to us, Milligan as director. We were going to have this program and he explained how students could work their way through UPS by taking a semester in business with cooperating businesses and a semester at UPS, which meant that they would spend maybe a year or a year and a half longer at their education, but also they could have an education whereas otherwise they wouldn't have been able to have it. Of course, the trouble was that, after Booth Gardner left, Milligan went under. The trouble was that later the program didn't get into good hands and was never expanded like it should have been. We beat everybody to it in the Northwest and we should have had a chance to get cooperation from all the big organizations to have students take a semester with them and then come to us; and we had several good connections, but I always felt that the successes of Milligan and Gardner didn't live up to the expectations. Now we come to the very great difficulties that you mentioned when you interviewed H.H.H. and that is: how can you tell whether a man is going to perform at his future job. It is almost an impossibility. It's a gamble.

T: That's right, and you have to live with them for a year or two.

P: It's a gamble and anybody can criticize as hard as he wants but I have investigated people coming to the University of Puget Sound in our School of Business very thoroughly, sometimes with as many as 24 references, and none of the 24 would really indicate what was wrong with the person, just as little as they indicated to you about what was wrong with H.H.H.

T: That is part of the big problem now with the faculty code that they are writing on.

P: Yes, now everybody has a say, and the more people to have a say the greater mess you get into.

T: That's right.

P: And I'm going to tell that to my friend, Phil Phibbs, when I have lunch with him next Thursday, I'm going to mention that very same thing.

T: It is exceedingly difficult. You and Tom Sinclair headed up the School of Business and Public Administration for how many years?

P: We were in charge for a few years; then Bock came and he left and we were in charge again; then Gardner came and left and then Tom was temporarily Dean and I was temporarily Director of the School of Business while Gardner was in name and I was in action. Then Frank Harrison came and Frank Harrison was the outstanding candidate from the University of Washington. Again, one of those people who was highly recommended and had tremendous strengths but also great weaknesses which showed up more than his strengths and we couldn't take him very long, and he actually had to take a--well, I don't think of it as a demotion because I think being a professor is the best job in the University, but inasmuch as every professor wants to have a bigger title than professor, normally speaking, you might say that director is bigger than professor! So I had the most difficult time with Harrison. I have never been canvased as hard by anybody in all my life as I was by him. He wanted to stay as Director, but we could not let him. Reeves at the time was Dean. He didn't handle it very well, but it was the end of Harrison,

who then became Chairman of the Graduate School, because we were getting a lot of students by then, and Sinclair and I were in charge again! Later Harrison became Dean in the University of Illinois, South. He is Chancellor of the University of Alaska now, I heard.

T: Somewhere along in there I asked you to be acting dean of the University, didn't I?

P: Sinclair was acting dean.

T: But you were his right-hand man.

P: I remember Mrs. Titcomb once telling me when you solicited her for money--she said, "Dr. Thompson has been in today and you know what he said? He said, 'I wish to God he were a little younger. I know where I would get my next dean.'" Do you remember that? (Laughter)

T: Yes.

P: That was spoiled at the University of Pennsylvania when I was trying to figure out what assignment to give in history. If I hadn't been there, maybe I would have been Dean here.

T: I always knew where you stood. You didn't hesitate. You came in, lots of times we agreed on things; lots of times we didn't agree, but we had a gentleman's understanding. I always knew where you stood and that your decisions were backed up by research and by facts and that was the thing so many times people wouldn't give to an administrator.

P: Now, you have made one point that I want to emphasize because you made it independent from me and I was going to make it, and I think it ought to be

recorded. I think it is part of the success of the School of Business, which notwithstanding all these changes that we just mentioned has grown tremendously-- 200% during the years that we were in charge, in faculty as well as in student body. And I think that was for two reasons. The first reason, as you mentioned a little while ago, was that we hired faculty and we were still hiring faculty without everybody sticking his fingers in the pie as they do right now. We hired faculty that had been in business and also had the theoretical foundation. The students appreciate that. The students like to learn from people who have worked in business, not from people who have just learned it from books. That's one. The second one: while our School was successful, I believe it is because students ought to have access to professors' offices, and students have ought to find in the University someone who can help them, who takes the place of their parents. So you have to have this relationship that is missing in the large university and only in the smaller university is it possible, if you have the correct persons. There are certain people, and we mentioned one awhile ago, who find it impossible to talk to a student. There are other people who are famous on the campus, who are proud of the fact that they have never seen a student in their offices. They hold that the students can ask all the questions in class and they would be answered--as if the student would ask questions in class! Ridiculous! But there are certain people who know that little of human nature. Or maybe they just pretend that they think that it is the right thing because they don't want to be bothered and they want to do things for themselves and not for others. Now, if you take those two things: the fact that we have had in the School of Business for the last twenty years a great number of

professors who did the thing that they were teaching and whose doors were open to students--to that I think you can credit the success of the School.

T: You had a reputation of having great and profound influence on the lives of individual students and then one of the things they always sought out was after class to sit down and talk with you. And in many cases it was talk about their careers.

P: That's right.

T: It is not a fair question to ask, but do you have an estimate of how many students you actually counseled that way?

P: Yes, I have a record of every student that I ever had. I had 7,243 students. That's probably more than anybody ever had at the University.

T: I think you are right.

P: Yes. That's not a guess. That's an actual count. I may be one or two off because sometimes you have "reading and conference" students that you forget to include. But that's what it is. Now of all these students, except for the first few years, when I wasn't quite used to it, I have an individual record that they wrote themselves when they came into class and which I endorsed when I had time. I didn't always have time to record the interview. You see, you always have been a busy man and you know what time means. You've taken more time this morning than I have seen you take in the last 35 years. I remember talking to you and the funny thing was when I talked to you you always walked backwards to your office. Did you ever realize that?

T: No.

P: I would talk to you in the hallway and I would get so damn mad because you were walking backwards to your office, almost feeling with your right hand if you could find the doornob to get in because you wanted to get at that mail to see if there were any checks! (Laughter). . . to see what the situation was. So if anybody ever used his time right, you did. Well, sometimes I was so busy interviewing students, I had one after another, half an hour at a time, and I would say, "It didn't cost you anything to see me but if you were downtown and you talked to somebody this would cost you \$25 or \$50." And I had the secretary come in at the end of the half hour to show her face to indicate to the student that he had to go now because somebody else had arrived. Then I would take three or four minutes and write down the main points of the interview on the back of the student's record sheet. You know that I am seldom downtown, but I meet a former student, and he comes up to me and thinks that I know what his name is--and sometimes I don't. They have become lawyers; they have become salesmen and sometimes they come back after awhile to see me--after they have made their mark in life. I go to my books (these books are now in the recorder's office)-- there are about a dozen volumes--there are 6000 sheets in there, you see, and I ask them to get out their record-- and we look at it and see where we determined that he should go study law, or that he should do such and such, and they marvel at it, you see, and they love it. Because, in the first place there was a conference, and in the second place, there was a record of a conference and then years later they could relate to that. It pleases people to be remembered.

T: That's what life is really all about--to touch lives and make them flourish and make them realize their potential. You have been profoundly great at that. When I travel, and I don't travel as much as I used to because Dr. Phibbs does all that now, I am asked, "How is Dr. Prins? How is Dr. Prins? I remember how he talked with me and what a great influence he was," and they still remember it and you live in the hearts of 7000 youngsters, now grown to maturity.

P: Yes, and the satisfaction of the career that I had after the insurance career has been far greater than the insurance career, not because of the income, because in the twenty years I never reached, even with inflation, what I left behind 20 years earlier, but because of the tremendous support, the tremendous friendships. For instance, just last night, one of my students called me up and said, "My father is here from Curacao." (It's a Dutch possession). We have had three students from Curacao and two of them are here right now; the third one has just made a contribution to the fund that is in my name, I believe. He wrote from Curacao asking if he could make a contribution to UPS because of the connection, etc. Now I am going to have dinner with the other two tomorrow night, the oldest of them is now an important oil broker in Willemstad, Curacao. He invited me to come and spend several months with him where I could write my book, leisurely, as there are plenty of servants. His father is a big operator who is all around the world, in Brazil, Holland, England, Los Angeles, and he happens to be right now living with his two children who are going to UPS. Such things are possible because of this Holland Exchange Program, which I haven't mentioned.

T: It's on my list. You were the one who actually had the vision of it and pursued it to make it real. How do you spell Nijenrode?

P: It's an old Dutch name of a castle and it is located between Amsterdam and Utrecht. It is an old castle that has been rebuilt by some fellow who had a tremendous amount of money and who was interested in the history and he rebuilt it in the early 1900's; after the war a man by the name of Plesman who was the one who started the Royal Dutch Airlines, took it over and organized the first school of business. There was established an exchange between that school and the University of Oregon. One time when we had a meeting in Lakewood someone said to me, "There is a Dutch professor down there," and I said, "That's almost impossible to have a Dutch professor here." You were there and you heard us talk Dutch. Do you remember?

T: Yes.

P: You were sitting in front and I didn't think you could hear us. King from PLU was presiding. But you were there, sitting next to the fellow who was presiding over that particular meeting, and I was sitting next to that fellow Grader, his name was, and I said, "I just discovered you, and how did you happen to come down here," and he said, "Oregon has just started an exchange program with the Netherlands School of Business in Nijenrode," and I said, "Tell me all about it," and he told me all about it and he spoke in Dutch, and you heard us and you smiled. You were sitting on the stage, this was at Lakewood, downstairs, and I said, "Well, this is interesting. We ought to do something like that." I went to Oregon first with Boch and then alone and I went to Holland. I wasn't very well received at first. I think the University

paid for one and half of my trips, and I made, all together, about ten trips and I paid for the rest myself. I established a good relationship with that School, down there, and gradually we began to be recognized and our students went over there and their students came over here, so that there are well over 200 of those who have taken part. Eighteen of these Dutch students have married American girls and two American fellows have married Dutch girls, so if the program has done nothing else it created some international marriages. Now, I am going to have lunch with Phibbs on Thursday, because I do not think the program right now is in the right hands and I want to ask him if he cannot make a change and save it, because it is now what you might call in "administrative" hands--people who shuffle papers around about it but who do not create it. You know a program like that doesn't work unless you create it. I think it is one of the interesting features at UPS.

T: Yes, it has been through the years, and it has been a very wonderful international flavor, both ways. As I recall, we have had only, probably, one person we've sent over who did not adjust.

P: Yes. He was a very prominent person, too.

T: Yes, he was. He used it as a base and took off and went wherever he wanted to and didn't study.

P: Yes.

T: I recall one time you brought the President of Nijenrode in to meet me. He was a very smart fellow, very personable.

P: That was Dr. Postma. He looked very young, and he was a very tall fellow, you remember.

T: There was another one--one of the teachers.

P: Oh yes, he is still there.

T: Yes, I know. I saw him. He said, "You're young. You're spry. Come on and stay with us. You can stay on the 5th floor." I never got to, though.

P: Oh yes, 90 steps up. The Dean of the Law School went over there and I arranged for Bruce Meyers and he stayed there in the tower of the castle.

T: Well, I know it was very wonderful to meet him and his glowing report on how you had structured the thing and carried it out was really wonderful.

You have been one of the outstanding people in the development of the UPS from the standpoint of your influence and also from the standpoint of what you did for the School of Business and Public Administration, and the outstanding way in which you structured you faculty; and really you people were the ones who gave tremendous impetus to the School of Business because of the fact that people who studied there felt that they were really getting a good education and we are tremendously in your debt.

Is there anything further that we ought to discuss this morning from your notes?

P: No, except that I will leave with you the copies of the bulletin that I put out. I have lost half of it but I have it from 1972. Since you want sources, this is a source, and I leave with you this blue book and I have marked in this blue book the particular issues which I call to your attention, because they have some historical value, and the one that is of the greatest importance is the one Vol. 10, No. 5, dated the 25th of October, 1972, in which I wrote at that time a history up to date, and you will find it there. I think there is no use in my keeping it and if I find the first part (this is the second part), I'll let you have that, too.

I think this ought to be part of the records. My name doesn't appear down there, but I always left my name out.

T: We are very pleased to have this and if you do find the first half, we would like to have it. Part of my work is for primary sources and it is exactly the accumulation of this sort of thing. The history that Senator Davis wrote and, of course, the history that Dr. Todd wrote; then Paul Perdue did a history, and George Mills, who is getting his Ph.D. at the University of Washington, is writing some history. I haven't seen it yet but it's being written.

P: He was one of my students.

T: It is more or less a skeletonized work on the Board of Trustees. Do you ever recall a talk with me in which you said, "You're young. There was a time when I hoped I would be President of the College of Puget Sound."

P: Oh, yes. I remember. . . that was before I went to War. You must have come in '41?

T: 1942--August of '42.

P: At that time I was thinking that I wanted to get out of business early and I thought if I could teach, which I ultimately did, and if I could get a job and get a reduced pension that's what I would welcome. I don't think you took to it very well, do you remember?

T: That I didn't take to it too well? Well, I think the surprise element caught me flat-footed. Of course, I had been thinking in terms of the academic things--master's degree, doctor's degree and all that sort of thing that had to be done as a criterion, and I wasn't. . .

P: Well, I had a master's and I had a bachelor of law which later became a doctorate; but I said to you at that time, "You know, I'd like to go after your job some time."

T: Well, it was the surprise that caught me off guard. But on the other hand, I think you had more influence in the lives of students and you have done a greater good, in many ways, in the career you've had. It's been phenomenal.

P: It has been so satisfactory, and to think now that I started this exchange program--I just thought about it the other day--when I was 75, and it has been running now for 12 years, and I said to myself, "My God, you started this program at 75 and you never hesitated; and you must not have considered for one moment that you were on the shelf."

T: That's right, and, of course, you know you've grown younger with the years, with the students, and this was my problem with Colonel Andrus. He didn't. But you have had a vitality, a dynamics that students loved and you would tell a student--you're lazy; you're not working--and the student would be mad as the devil, and the next day or two, he would look at you and say, what did you say? Or they would come and say, Dr. Prins said so and so, and I would say, well he did it because he loves you.

We are grateful to you for what you've done. It has been tremendous and we are grateful to you for making this tape. It will be transcribed and then you will have a chance to edit it.

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN D. REGESTER
BY R. FRANKLIN THOMPSON
on October 5, 1977

T: John, you were born in Pennsylvania?

R: Yes, in Duquesne, Pennsylvania, which is twelve miles up the Monongahela River from Pittsburgh.

T: What university did you attend?

R: I went to Allegheny College. I didn't go to Dickinson College, although I had a personal relationship to it, in that the John Dickinson, one of its founders for whom it was named and who was a member of its first board, and who was called the "Penman of the Revolution", belongs to my ancestry. I had thought my mother understood that my grandmother, whose name was Mary Dickinson, was the granddaughter, or great granddaughter, of John Dickinson. I found out that was mistaken, because John Dickinson had only daughters; but I have checked out and concluded that she was the great granddaughter of John Dickinson's brother, Philemon.

T: Your middle name is Dickinson.

R: Yes.

T: That comes both from a family standpoint, and has some distant connection with Dickinson College.

R: Yes, but I lived near Allegheny and went there.

T: What did you major in at Allegheny?

R: I majored in philosophy; although I took actually as many, or maybe more, hours in biology as I did in philosophy; so I had a double major.

T: Then you went from Allegheny to Boston.

R: Yes, with an interruption of military service.

T: What did you do in the military service?

R: Well, I went into the Navy as a hospital corpsman, and went down to Cape May, New Jersey, for basic training; and after the basic training, I was sent up to Philadelphia, to what had been the Hanaman Hospital but had been renamed Red Cross Hospital No. 1, and did hospital training there. Then I went to the Grays Ferry Road Naval Hospital; and while there, there was a call for some of the hospital corpsmen to volunteer to serve with the Marine Corps, and I did. One of the old Navy doctors there thought I was crazy! So then I was sent down to Quantico, Virginia, and there our group was sent out in the fields in tents, not down in the main base, which I think maybe was fortunate, because this was about the time of the outbreak of influenza. One interesting thing happened there. We were ordered to be shipped overseas, and there was a hospital corpsman named John Regester down in the hospital--I think he had the same middle initial too. He was in the hospital down in the base, and they pretty nearly felt that the order applied to him rather than to me, so we had a little fuss getting that straightened out! We were sent by train then down to Philadelphia, and went out of Philadelphia and joined a convoy that was coming out of New York, a pretty big convoy. The ship I was on was a converted German raider that had been called the Prince Itle Frederick, but it had been cornered by British ships before we went into the War and had put into an American port; and when we went into the War, it was taken over and rechristened the DeKalb. We ran on the outside as one of the escorts for the convoy. Rather interestingly, when we went on board, we were given a little slip saying what compartment we were in, and what bunk we had in it. The compartment I was assigned had no bunk in it, so I slept up on the deck all the way across. Since we zig-zagged a good bit and

all, we were two weeks making the trip. At night we had no lights above water level, and we did have some flu cases. As a hospital corpsman, I had to tend to some of them, and in some cases we'd have to give a hypodermic injection. We'd have to make up a hypodermic syringe needle down in the galley, and then maybe go up a couple of ladders to another deck and give the injection. There was always the danger maybe of injecting some air into a blood vessel. I'd give an injection in the dark that way, and then feel the pulse for awhile to be sure he was okay. We lost a couple of men on the way across; but the George Washington, which was the biggest transport in the convoy, was just inside us, and it was dropping men overboard, and had burials at sea, all the time. One night we had a submarine attack. A torpedo went across our bow, apparently aimed at the George Washington, and missed both of us. I was sleeping on the deck with my blanket, and somebody came through stumbling on my blanket and me. But after a short alert, there was an "all clear." When we got into the Bay of Biscay it was pretty rough. We were met by a group of destroyers. One minute you would see them up on a wave, and the next they would entirely disappear. We went into Brest, and we marched about five miles out and turned into a field. It had been raining terrifically there, and everything was all wet. These fields had banks and hedges. We had squad tents there, but the ground was all wet. We had no water to use other than that hauled by hand in a little truck; and they issued us one canteen cup of water. First, we would brush our teeth, take a little drink and then try to wash with it. Of course, our blankets were wet all the time we were there.

T: How long were you in the service?

R: I was in the service altogether: active service for about two years, and then, as I was in the reserve I didn't actually get discharged until the end of the four-year term. I had left college at the end of my junior year, and when I came back I went back to Allegheny, expecting I would have to put in another year; but I had extra credits, and they gave me some credit for military service. So I lacked only about one course, and they set up an arrangement so I went off directly in 1919 to Boston and took one course there at the College of Liberal Arts to be transferred back. Although I was in the class of 1918 at Allegheny, I got my diploma in 1920; though I am still credited in the reunions as of the class of 1918.

T: Was Marsh president of Boston when you were there, or who was the president at Boston?

R: Marsh came later.

T: It doesn't matter. Who was your professor of philosophy--Knudson?

R: Knudson in Old Testament. I did my major work with Brightman.

T: That must have been a great experience.

R: I had a fellowship with him, and graded papers for him, and occasionally met his classes if he were ill or something like that.

T: What year did you finish at Boston?

R: I finished my S.T.B. in 1922. I stayed on one more year to do graduate work in the graduate school, and then was given the Jacob Sleeper Fellowship on which I went to Europe for study.

T: You studied in Edinburgh.

R: I went first to Berlin. I meant to study at the University of Berlin and I heard

some classes there, including Harnack, interestingly, and Frischeisen-Köhler.

I went around and visited about all of the German universities: Leipzig, Dresden, Halle, etc., and heard a few lectures at each of them. But this was a time when inflation was at its height. That was an advantage to me in a way, that my American money really made me a millionaire. But you had to change almost one or two dollars at a time; it was a constant distraction of your attention. Hitler's Beer Hall Putsch occurred at the time; and it was an unsettled time. So, instead of staying in Germany, as I intended, I went to Edinburgh and spent the winter there. They have a shorter winter term for the advanced students--students doing honors work--and I was principally working there with Norman Kemp-Smith on Kant, and with James Seth on Moral Philosophy, as they called it.

T: You had classes with Harnack?

R: No, I heard lectures.

T: He must have been an interesting person. I have used his main history.

R: I heard his lectures some; but, as I said, I went to Edinburgh, and worked principally with James Seth and Kemp-Smith; and they had the shorter term for honors students, to let the students go to the Continent for study there. I went to Paris for a month, and stayed in the home of the Director of the Paris Evangelical Society, which was the mission with which Schweitzer had gone out, and then went to Basel for what they call the summer-half-year there.

T: Did you meet Schweitzer at that time?

R: No, I didn't meet him. Norman Kemp-Smith had called my attention to his philosophy of civilization as a possible subject for a doctoral dissertation, and later (this

is jumping ahead) I did do my doctoral dissertation in Boston on "Immediate Intuition in a New Rationalism of Alfred Schweitzer," which Brightman said was a perfect doctoral title!

T: It certainly is. (laughter)

R: But I became interested in Schweitzer and the philosophy of civilization, and then I was in the headquarters of the Paris Evangelical Society through whose pamphlet he first became interested in going to Africa. When I went to Basel he had given a recital in the cathedral the night before, and I did talk with the head of the hospital at Basel, who was a close friend of Schweitzer and who had helped plan the supplies, the drugs, the things he needed to take with him. But I didn't meet him then. The first time I really met him was when he came to Aspen, Colorado, for the Goethe Bicentennial celebration.

T: Didn't Schweitzer say you were his first American friend?

R: He did speak of me that way there at Aspen; and also on one of his pictures he inscribed it to me "in friendship of longstanding."

T: That must have been a great experience to have been associated with Schweitzer.

R: When I was at the hospital, he brought out a copy of my book that I had sent him when it was first published, in which he had made an entry of when he had first received it. It was a bit mildewed, there at the Lambarene, and he said, "To think that someone as far away as the West Coast of America wrote about me that long ago."

T: It must have been a great experience. You graduated from Boston, then, and you were a Jacob Sleeper Fellow and went to Europe; and when you came back, where did you go?

R: When I came back, of course I went first to Boston to report on the year abroad,

and to get the credit they were giving me for that. Then I came directly to the College of Puget Sound.

T: How did you happen to land out here?

R: I got the invitation when I was in Basel. It happened in the way that Dr. Todd was a graduate of Boston University School of Theology, and Ralph Magee was the minister at First Church in Seattle and on the Board here, and he particularly was interested in the College of Puget Sound getting a philosophy man from the Boston School's Philosophy of Personal Idealism; and at a meeting of the Methodist Board of Education, Todd asked Brightman, who was attending the Board of Education meeting, for a recommendation of someone in philosophy; so that's how I got the invitation while I was at Basel. Frances and I went out in a little park there and sat down on a bench and discussed whether we would do it.

T: Was that the park that overlooks the river?

R: Yes. That's the little park.

T: We've been there many times.

R: We came out then in the fall of 1924.

T: Did you have anything under Bowne when you were at Boston?

R: No. Bowne, of course, was gone; but Brightman held the Bowne Chair in Philosophy.

T: That was really Personalism. . . ?

R: Yes, Personalism; of course, Brightman followed that. When I came to the College in 1924, it was just the time that they moved from the Sprague Street site. In fact, when Dr. Weir and Professor Henry, or Dean Henry, came down to the hotel in the

morning and took me up to the old campus, Robbins was just packing up the Registrar's things to move.

T: Do you remember the move?

R: Oh, yes. Of course, most of the move had been made. The old buildings were still there; hadn't been torn down yet, although they had started the work for the construction of the Jason Lee school, and they were doing some work toward that. But the buildings were still there; and, as I say, Robbins was just packing up the Registrar's things for the move. I remember my impression that Robbins was a very fine-looking man, nice build and a genial sort of person, with a rose in his buttonhole. Also I remember that morning meeting Professor Davis, or Senator Davis. He was in the State Senate, and they told me how many years he had been on the faculty. I don't recall now the number of years, whether it was fourteen or twenty-four, but I was quite impressed about the length of service.

T: He was a very interesting person.

R: He was. He had never married. He lived in the dormitory which was across the street from the campus. It was the building which was moved up to Lawrence Street, about the corner of 9th and Lawrence. He lived in the dormitory. One of the things about Davis that I particularly remember was that he had a tremendous memory. He was a most disorderly person, as far as his desk in his room and generally. There was one room at that time that was Dr. Weir's room and one that was Professor Davis' room, with their papers and all of that. And in his room where he lived everything was disorderly--stuff piled on the chairs and on the floor, but he could find any paper that he wanted. And about his students--he always knew his students' full

name, where they came from, who their parents were, how many brothers and sisters they had, and their names, etc.

T: He was certainly much beloved, wasn't he?

R: Yes, he was.

T: Now Robbins must have been pretty much in his prime at that time.

R: Yes, he was. He was Registrar as well as financial officer at that time. He was, as I say, a very genial person but I recall one little anecdote when I first came. I was young when I first came, I hadn't reached my 27th birthday--I was only 26 and maybe a little brash (laughter); and, as Registrar, one day he came in just as I finished a class, something about some mistake in a record of a student. I said, "Well, maybe it was a mistake in the Registrar's office." He said, "The Registrar's office doesn't make mistakes." I said, "Well, I'm glad to know that we have an infallible Registrar as well as an Infallible Pope." (laughter) I didn't know at that time he had been in South America, and Catholicism was one of his pet peeves; and he turned on his heel and marched out of there.

T: I can just see him, because he did that on occasions, when he was upset. He was Registrar, Bursar and Professor of Spanish.

R: Yes, he taught some. Mrs. Robbins taught more Spanish and more classes than he did, but he actually did teach some as well as his other duties.

T: Tell me about your relationship with Dr. Todd?

R: Dr. Todd was a very nice person to work with. He was a gentleman. He was very nice to work with.

T: He certainly was a very dedicated person.

R: Yes, very, very; and he worked his heart out; and really his whole life and effort was devoted to the University.

T: He really took the College and made a solid foundation on which to build.

R: Yes, and I think for the time period in which he served he was very sound and sensible about his policies and that kind of thing. Now the campus was not very much developed. At the time I came in 1924, we had just moved here on campus.

There was Jones Hall and there was the basement of what later was named Howarth Hall--there was just a cement basement which had been roofed over, because there was not enough money to finish the building, and it was used. The Commons was there, in one corner of the basement. Besides that, there was the frame building behind, that had been a farmhouse on the place, and at different times was a women's dormitory or music building part of the time in earlier years. At the time I came it was used as a women's dormitory. There was a huge wisteria bush on the side of it. It was one of the most beautiful ones I have ever seen. Besides that, there was the gym. That was the amount of the buildings. The quadrangle in front had been named Sutton Quadrangle. When I came, there wasn't grass on it yet. I saw an early picture of it, and you may have an early picture of it, about 1924, and when I saw one of them recently I was a bit startled by it. I think there was a big stump out in front at the time I came. As far as walks, the only walks were board walks, and the students had an early notion about it, that the trustees, because of this being the lumber capital, required them to have nothing but board walks. (laughter)

T: You came as Professor of Philosophy, then?

R: And Psychology. It was one department. That was customary, really. Back at Allegheny, the department was Philosophy and Psychology. The subjects were divided after I was here three years. I came with my doctorate all except the thesis, and I thought I could write that in absentia; but I found with the heavy load I just couldn't do a thing on it. So, after three years I took a leave and went back for a year to Boston to write the thesis. At the time I came, there was only one member of the faculty that had a doctor's degree--Dr. Weir. Most of the others had master's degrees.

T: Weir was in education.

R: Yes. And when I came, Georgia Reneau had been teaching some philosophy and some literature, and I took over all the philosophy and general psychology, child psychology, experimental psychology.

T: Miss Reneau must have been a very unusual person. The students still have great regard for her.

R: Yes, she was a very able person. She was interested in law, for one thing. During this time she qualified and took the bar exams.

T: She left us and went to teach at PLU for a time, didn't she?

R: Yes, there was a misunderstanding or a disagreement, rather strong, which came up between her and President Todd and she resigned, left in some tension, and taught out there for awhile.

T: She lived right on the edge of the campus and I remember I finally bought her house.

R: There was a period when there was a development, the flaming geyser; it was out of town somewhere and it was a place where gas was coming in, and she became really the principal financial officer (she was treasurer or something, of this).

About all the faculty, or a good many of the faculty, put some money into it--Davis did, Battin, and some of them, and she was going to be very wealthy. She built really a very nice home there and furnished it with very expensive furniture. She had owned a house on the corner which was somewhat dilapidated, and she built her house next to it, and she owned the corner one too. But the flaming geyser thing didn't materialize, or go through; and I think that for awhile she was under some financial pressures, but I don't know.

T: I visited her a good many times because I was trying to negotiate for that lot or the lots there.

R: She had a whole lot of cats.

T: She surely did. You had to be very careful when you went into her house!

When did you have extra administrative duties added to your professorship?

R: It was in 1936. I think in the early years I was here that Dr. Todd had the notion of making me dean, but he didn't do it as early as he had apparently intended. One amusing thing that I remember about it. About one year after I was here I bought a Model T Ford, and he was telling me once that he thought of making me dean, and seeing the way I drove a car, he hesitated about it. (laughter). I think it was principally the recommendation of the faculty members, etc. We got along very well in essence. In the later years, really quite a bit of the administrative work was actually left to me. In the later years, quite a bit of it fell on me.

T: He really concentrated on the money-raising end of it, and left the academic end to your responsibility, didn't he?

Then you were dean of the college from 1936 to 1958 and then in 1958 Dean of the Faculty.

R: Yes, because as Dean of the College, and though we had a Dean of Women, the Dean of the College was also Dean of Men. One of the amusing things I remember was, of course, when the War came along we had no men practically, and at one time there were as few as 16 men on the campus, and they were expecting to be called most any time. One of the girls brought me a little cartoon out of the Sunday paper, a picture of a man in coveralls, with a pushbroom on the college steps, saying, "Yes, Miss, that's what I said. I was the Dean of Men!" (laughter) Then when we got a Dean of Men, the title was changed to Dean of the Faculty.

T: Then in 1960 we made you Dean of the Graduate School.

R: Yes.

T: What are some of the highlights that you might remember?

R: That's a hard question.

T: That will be something to think about, and we can catch it when we do this again. How about the academic side? What did you strive for on the academic side?

R: Well, I think from the very earliest days, really, the academic work done by the College of Puget Sound was good. Now, as I said, when I came, Dr. Weir was the only person who had a doctorate degree, but most of the rest of them had the master's degree, and they were devoted teachers. One of the things that was so characteristic of the institution was that teaching was a vocation--it was a calling really. Our salaries were low; loads were heavy, and nobody was allowed to have less than 15 class hours, and maybe even as high as 18; we had pretty heavy committee duties; and with the students, we really did a lot of associating with the student organizations, as advisers. We had mostly literary societies at the

time, which were both combined men and women. They had house parties, and we would be chaperons for the week-end house parties. Before a football game, the students marched through the streets down town, even going right into movie houses and up and down the aisles; and we joined with them in that. The student body was small. My recollection is that it was about 385 when I came; and we knew the students quite well. I mentioned the football games; and when we played Willamette there would be a caravan go down. One of the ones that I remember--Frenchy Chuinard was the cheerleader at the time, and we turned off of a road to go down to the town (I should remember the name of it) from which he came. Collins had lumber interests down there, and I think it was through Collins that Frenchy came to college. We went down there to give some cheers.

T: Was that Ostrander?

R: Yes, Ostrander.

T: I know because the Collins still have an interest there. Who would be some of the unusual professors that you remember? You mentioned Battin.

R: To begin with (Battin came a little later), of course, there was Dr. Weir. He was a scholar of the old school. He was originally Canadian; and he had been principal of a normal school in Pennsylvania before coming out here. He was a very demanding teacher. The students had respect for him. He gave them very good preparation for their teaching. Slater was one of the earlier ones. He came about. . .

T: 1919.

R: Yes, something like that. Slater was a very demanding teacher, again; he was not very free in his speech--just a few words, rather abrupt, didn't really

develop in talk very much; quite strict in watching his students in their exams--no cheating in his exams. I was quite interested that later, after I was Dean, we had a survey of the College by a staff from the University of Chicago, and we had another survey, too, regarding premedical study; but among the persons whose work by which they were most particularly impressed, and complimented, was Slater's.

T: Before we leave Slater, didn't he complete his work for a doctorate but never quite got it?

R: I don't know exactly how far on that, but he didn't complete his doctorate.

T: I recall in my discussion with him he said that there was some reason for this.

R: One that I did know who was near a doctorate was Davis at Chicago. He had written his dissertation and had turned it over to his professor, and there was a fire at his professor's home and it burned up his thesis, and he didn't have a second copy of it and wasn't able to reproduce it, and that was the only reason he didn't have his doctorate. Slater was adviser for one of the literary societies, and among other things I remember in early days was a house party Frances and I went on; Slater was quite famous for getting the breakfasts of pancakes and sausage.

T: You mentioned Battin came later.

R: Battin came later.

T: Was Battin a controversial person in his earlier days?

R: He was a bit. Battin was always one who was on the attack on something or other.

T: I always had the feeling that if there was an unusual article in the Trail Battin wrote it and got some poor student to sign it, but he was much beloved by his students.

R: Yes, they thought very highly of him. Now, some of the things I am saying should be off record, but I had a feeling about his class work that he spent entirely too much of the class time in stories and anecdotes.

T: Now, Seward was another outstanding professor.

R: Seward came one year before I did. He had been here one year when I came. Seward developed, really, an awful lot of very good graduates--people who went on to graduate work in physics and who made a very great mark for themselves in some of the establishments, and I think did work on the atom and in some of the government agencies. I think he turned out more graduates of distinction than almost any other department.

T: He was a very steady person, very self-effacing and humble, but a very good teacher. When did Ray Powell come?

R: Powell came in the fall of 1936, just the year that I became dean.

T: He was a very outstanding person, held in high regard and respect not only by the students and faculty but also by his colleagues in education all over the State.

R: Yes. Of course he was head of the education department after Weir's retirement; and also served some period as Dean of Men.

T: How about Dr. Martin? When did he come, do you know?

R: Martin had been a missionary out in China a good many years, and then he was here in the department of mathematics.

T: Did he come after you or before you?

R: I was already here when he came. I don't remember just what year it was.

T: I remember him telling me and joking with me that he had a Ph.D. degree and so

Dr. Todd hired him and said he'd find a place for him. I think his main interest was in mathematics.

Let's talk a little bit about your late, beloved Frances. When did you meet Frances?

R: Frances' family attended the same Methodist Church in New Castle, Pennsylvania, that we attended. She and her sisters went to high school when I was there. Her older sister was my sister's best friend, and her older sister was in my class in high school. I remember in church seeing her in the choir, though the first time I really noticed her was rather funny. I had gone down to the railroad station to meet an Allegheny alum who belonged to my fraternity, and we were waiting for a streetcar then at the corner to go up to my home. It was the first time I noticed her particularly, but I thought she looked awfully nice! I just really knew enough to know who she was. The next Christmas vacation when I came home I called her up for a date. Rather interestingly, as I say, her older sister was in my class in high school. When I called and asked for her on the phone, she thought I had made a mistake and that it was her older sister that I wanted!

T: What year were you married?

R: We were married in 1923, just before the end of the school year in Boston. As I said, I had stayed on in graduate school, and we were married in March of 1923, and then we went abroad for that year--we left in June of 1923 for Europe.

T: She got to go with you.

R: Yes. That period was a little over a year that we were in Europe.

T: I remember her as one of the most wonderful, sweet, precious persons, and she was so dedicated to the University; and she and Lucille, of course, were very close

friends. She was one of the most wonderful persons I have ever known.

R: She was a very wonderful person--very quiet.

T: But very deep and very steady and very meaningful.

R: She worked in the Women's faculty . . .

T: And in the Women's College League.

R: Generally she got the job of treasurer for all the organizations--P.E.O., Tuesday Study Club, Women's Faculty Club, etc.

T: You had two children: Elizabeth, and John who is called Jack. Elizabeth is married, and what is her married name?

R: Her married name is Radlowski.

T: That's as bad as Martha's--Dragelevich! They live in Seattle?

R: Yes, she is teaching school in Seattle. When she was in college she didn't plan to teach. That was the thing she wasn't going to do. She majored in sociology, and went back to New York University and got her master's there, and it was actually in the school of education that she did her work there. Then she worked in a social agency in Elizabeth, New Jersey, one that Standard Oil Company (Mrs. Rockefeller had personally started this center) had started, and she left that to come out to a branch of the Seattle YW in the central area that had a mixed Negro, Chinese, white population, because that was an area that she was interested in. She was several years at that, and then she decided to teach. She hadn't taken the required courses for the teacher's certificate, and had to get those courses in. Since then, she has taught first grade. This year is something different. Instead of having her own

room, because she had done a lot of work in remedial reading, she is doing a program for people who are retarded--half-hour periods with small groups of these people in reading and in mathematics.

T: Jack is with the state patrol?

R: Yes, he is down at Lacey. He was previously on the coast near Westport.

T: You lived near the campus for a good many years. Did you sell your house?

R: To begin with, we lived in a house where the parking lot for the student union is. You know the house that Niwa had for awhile; that was next to it, toward the campus.

About the campus, when I first came, I mentioned the buildings there were; but most of the campus was in scotch broom and blackberry bushes. I mentioned that President Todd. . . money was very limited in amount, and he didn't spend much on campus development. As far as upkeep of the buildings. . . one of the things about the College of Puget Sound, down to the present day, maintenance has been very good. But he put whatever operating budget there was into the faculty; and I think for the time he was wise. At the time you came as President, it was time for something different to be done. It was a very urgent need that the first priority should be some expansion of the facilities, etc. But I think he was wise to be conservative on that side with the little operating budget that he had to work with, and he'd been building up the faculty. Our salaries were never large.

T: That was a great tragedy. He made a very good, solid foundation with the physical plant, and you made a very excellent, excellent academic program, one that the students graduating in those years could be very proud of. They got a

good education. I recall that when we built the dormitories one of them was named for you. This was done May 14, 1966. I think that is a very, very great recognition of your years of dedication.

R: And I appreciate that very much. It is gratifying.

T: It is a little shocking though, Dean; because you stand by that building, like I do the science building, and realize that a hundred years after you are gone it will still be there.

R: Yes it is nice to know that one's name is kept alive that way.

T: Well, that was recognition of your dedication. You have done a magnificent job, and your name is writ large in the history of the University of Puget Sound, but even more so, in the hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of students that love you because you helped them, you touched them, you counseled them and sent them on your way.

R: I have been gratified in the way students, as I meet some of them, do respond. Since I have been out at Wesley Gardens there, one day Sally and I went out for a walk and we went over around the Terrace, and we were just coming back into the Gardens from across 216th Street and a car came along. Somebody in it waved, and you wave to everybody. Suddenly, the car stopped like that, and a young woman got out of it and rushed over and threw her arms around me (laughter). She had been a philosophy major, and she wanted to come over and talk to me; and later that day she did. Her grandmother was out there, and she had just brought

her grandmother back from the hospital, so that was why she happened to be there. Another day, the Callahans had a son-in-law there who is down in Oregon at the present time. At church they sat in the row ahead of us and he had his two boys with him. He said he wanted his two boys to meet me; and of course there is a reception coffee hour afterwards, but we thought it would be better for them to come up to the house. So, after the service he brought the two boys up to the house and we had quite a long talk, and we reminisced. Many students remember things that I don't remember--about some of them that I disciplined, or something of the kind, and they think that I remember--but I don't at all. He remembered that his grades hadn't been good at the end of his junior year, and I called him in and pointed out to him that a student that was on probation the College would not grant the diploma, according to College rules; and that he had better "get with it". So he did get good grades that last year, and he has been a teacher since, and he credited what he was to that incident.

T: To that one interview. That wasn't young Stanton, was it?

R: No, his name was Richard Hohnbaum.

T: The Callahans had a very tragic incident--their daughter had a tumor of the brain, you remember.

This has been wonderful, Dean, and I appreciate your coming in; and as I said, we will rough this out and feel free to edit it or add to it and if there are things we haven't covered we will do this again.

INTERVIEW WITH RUTH PAULINE ROCKWOOD
BY R. FRANKLIN THOMPSON

June 22, 1978

T: Ruth, you are Dr. Todd's granddaughter. You've brought in a copy of Dr. Todd's history which was his own personal copy, right?

R: Yes, it is and it was given to me. If this isn't a copy of what you have, you are certainly welcome to borrow it.

T: I'm sure it is the same. There are very few copies. Is there a copy in the library, Maureen?

M: I think Mr. Taylor told me they made two xerox copies other than the one we have.

T: Mrs. Phibbs has a copy, hasn't she?

M: I don't know about that.

T: She had one but whether she still has it or has returned it to the library, I don't know. Ruth Pauline, you were saying that Dr. Todd wrote sort of a history of his own life called . . .

R: The Practical Mystic and it was a volume bound similar to this one. It had a bluish gray cover.

T: It's of a more personal nature.

R: Yes.

T: I'd like to use that some time, if I could borrow it from you, and go over it.

R: If I can be sure to get it back, because it is very special.

T: Don't worry. Then you brought in this volume of bound letters.

R: They were presented to him in 1942 at the time of his retirement, and there are letters from people all over the country; people with whom he had association through the College, either financially or personally or just former students, members of the faculty, and I have indexed some that might have little anecdotes mentioned that you might want to see.

T: I see a letter here from Dr. Jessup of the Carnegie Corporation and, of course, Dr. Todd got that wonderful gift from Carnegie.

R: I think there is one from Nathaniel Butler of Columbia and one from J. C. Penney.

T: Bishop Titus Lowe.

R: A number of the older church bishops and minister friends, newspaper people, Harry Brown of Brown and Haley Candy Company. It is fun to just look through them.

T: It is, because I see a good many familiar ones. There's the J. C. Penney letter.

R: Here's his picture from a newspaper clipping, a full-page advertisement on his anniversary. I just stuck that in there.

T: It is really very historical and one of these times when we set up the archives. . .

R: It is a very precious collection. Then I have these two photographs from way back in the family and they are so clear . Over to the right in this one is a team of horses and my Grandfather wrote, "It was during that first year that I took my one horse and went over to Mrs. Todd's uncle across one county and made a trade for two colts, half sisters about the same age and

near alike that when they were in the pasture I could scarcely distinguish one from the other. I took with me a young man from Brother Fitch's farm who put in with my horse a good old horse who was used to breaking colts. We started back after the trade was made and put those green colts alternately into harness with this good steady horse. By the time we got home, both colts were well broken, though one formed the habit of pulling back when tied. These colts made one of the finest little teams in the whole section. We had a light harness for them and a piano box buggy which we shined up. Everybody thought I had made a good trade and were rather proud that their young preacher had such an outfit. It wasn't expensive, either, for a man whose income was \$800 a year. The fact that I liked horses and was a good trader showed that I had 'Methodist' preacher's blood' in me. There came to our house that next fall a baby, or son, and how we did enjoy him. It made the family circle complete." And this was my father, Edward Paul Todd, who was born October 7, 1888, at the home of his mother's parents in Caledonia, Ringo County, Iowa, not far from Mount Ayr. Aren't those clear?

T: They are wonderful. When you are through with them, we'd like to have them for the archives.

R: This was one of the rare pictures that I have of the family--my Grandfather, Grandmother, my father who was the oldest, and then Wesley and Junia Todd Hallen, and Florence.

T: That's a beautiful picture, isn't it?

R: I like that one and then there is another one.

T: At what age do you remember your Grandfather?

R: I had all four grandparents until I was 18 and one interesting anecdote. He retired the year I graduated in 1942. I recall that particular day and it was rather a sentimental time for him, because it was his time of retirement. We were taken across the stage alphabetically and each one rose in turn. Todd was fairly near the end of the alphabet and I stepped out into the aisle and Dr. Yeager said, "Step aside, please." and left me standing and I thought to myself what hadn't I turned in, how terrible, how embarrassing not to tell me that I wasn't graduating, and I couldn't imagine what I could have done to have fouled up and how embarrassing to my family and for me! They went through the V, W, X, Y, Z, and finally he leaned over to me and said, "Your Grandfather wanted to give you the last diploma he presented," and by that time I was ready to dissolve in tears but I went across the stage and received the last diploma. Another thing: at the final convocation or assembly or whatever you want to call it, he was quite inclined to speak at great length, and on this particular day it was no exception. My Grandmother was there, too, and very seldom did she take an active part in things but she was always very much behind him and with him and a supporter. She was a very short and round little lady and her feet didn't touch the ground when she was sitting. As he went on and on with his speaking, her feet were sort of dangling and she was not one who enjoyed wearing corsages because she was little and rather dumpy and they had given her a bouquet of red roses, which she had lying across her arm; as she became a little impatient, she switched them to

the other side and the audience would laugh, and this would make him go on at greater length, remembering and recalling things. Finally, he said something and I don't think ever in my life had I heard her contradict him and she stood up and walked right up to him and said, "Ed, that just is not so." At that point, everybody just cracked up and it broke the tension and he ended his speech on a happy note, and she went and sat down and so did he! It was rather special. I was looking for a little booklet that I had intended to bring with me and I can't imagine why it isn't here. It was a brief report which he made in 1932, I think to the Board, which gave a brief history of what had happened up to then and what some of his dreams were.

T: We will work that in when it comes time for the history.

R: Here it is, and the date is February 18 and 19, 1932. You can take a copy of it and it gives a brief history of the College.

T: Maureen can make copies of it.

R: I might mention that Professor O. C. Whitney of Potsdam, New York, is related and he had taught there at the College for awhile as a professor of history and he had written a United States history book and, of course, I have a copy at home. I believe he married one of Grandfather's sisters.

T: I take it that Professor Whitney is gone.

R: Oh, yes, long gone. When I was doing graduate work at Syracuse University in New York I went up and visited them, in a little old New England type home and it snowed that night and I was in a cold, cold bedroom upstairs

with a down comforter and tall as I am, it didn't quite cover north or south, one or the other!

The Tacoma News Tribune carried a little article in February in the "Time Machine" column by Caroline Kellogg. She has a brief summary.

T: Let us have a copy of that. I don't think we got that..

R: Okay. Then one appeared in June of 1942 in the Christian Advocate and that was one of my favorite pictures of them at the time of his retirement. He is holding that book of letters and I believe they gave them a silver service and Richard Turner, I think, presented that picture of Jones Hall to him.

T: That's such a good picture. It's so characteristic of both of them.

R: Yes, it's especially good of both of them.

T: He was such a great man.

R: I came across these two letters, one dated June 8, 1910, and June 14, 1910, and one is from the Office of the President at DePauw University and apparently my Grandfather had written to him concerning a decision about accepting the presidency at Willamette University. He did come from Willamette University as vice president to C.P.S. and he is replying to that letter; and then another man wrote, "You have been elected to the presidency of Willamette University. We are both glad and sorry. Glad because a much merited honor has been conferred upon you and sorry because we will lose you here in Washington. Allow me to congratulate you and wish you most abundant success in the new field open to you. Kindest personal regards to you and Mrs. Todd, I am Boyd Doughty." Those date back awhile.

MT: How far back do you remember your Grandfather?

R: Oh, from a very small child. We spent Christmases with both grandparents. My Mother's parents, the Hodges, lived in Salem, Oregon. My parents had met at Willamette University, so we had ties with both schools. My daughter, Peggy, went to Willamette, and she graduated sixy years after he left there, and he had been given by the students a silver loving cup with two handles, presented to Grandmother and him, when he left there, and I turned it around and on the other side wrote, "For Great Granddaughter, Peggy, on her graduation, May 1973," and gave it to her. I remember going to their home for Christmas and for many occasions and of course, as they became older, we were there often and my folks were very devoted to them and took them for rides, etc.

T: What was your Father's work?

R: My Father was in the field of education, and he started as a high school teacher and then he was principal at Chehalis, superintendent at Napavine, superintendent at Eatonville during the early twenties at a time when he was, I believe, the second highest administrator in the State of Washington and he received an income of \$2400 a year! (Laughter) It was a wealthy little lumbering town at that time. Then he was superintendent of DuPont Schools; he had been Deputy County Superintendent of Pierce County Public Schools; he had been Director at Annie Wright Seminary.

T: You had an Uncle Wesley. He is still living in Portland?

R: Yes, he is still living in Portland at Twerwilliger Plaza, a retirement home. He is not too well. He has one son, Horace, who much prefers being called Ted, and he has a lovely wife and three children--a girl who is now a doctor and two boys who are still in graduate school.

T: What did your Uncle do?

R: His wife was a musician and played the piano beautifully and was a very well known composer and teacher and she became an invalid in her later years and he was pretty much at home with her and he ran a school for small boys and girls while she was a teacher of music and they had a big shop in the basement and they did all sorts of handcrafts. It was sort of a team relationship.

T: Was this a school for exceptional children?

R: No, anyone.

T: Your Father was the oldest of the four.

R: Yes, he was the oldest; then Wesley, then Junia Todd Hallen who was quite a wit and was very crippled in later years and was quite well known for her book reviews which she gave in her home, at times when she would be suffering just untold pain but people wouldn't know about it. She could say and do things and get away with it, that no one else could.

T: She was recognized as an outstanding person in many ways. Then your Aunt Florence was quite a person interested in art, wasn't she?

R: Very much and she never married; she was at home. She did graduate work at the University of Washington. She enjoyed her painting and her friends and lived here all of her life.

this school when it was not financially stable and built a solid foundation and he did a tremendous job. I don't know how he did it. He must have had to have been away a great deal of the time.

R: He mentioned this in one of the books and I was glad to see him express appreciation to Grandmother for carrying the load all the time because those children pretty much did grow up without him, and in these letters in the book there are a lot of references about the many churches he went to, the young people's groups, and the cheer. Many of them remember the part where he had everyone, from the children to everybody there, shouting, "Our University, Our University" and there was a little jingle apparently to go with it, and I gather that he actually led a cheer. I have difficulty picturing my dignified Grandfather doing this, but apparently it was recalled by many people and made quite an impression on them.

T: To this day, when I go out to churches, people say to me, "I remember Dr. Todd, and he got us all to say, 'Our University, our University.'" He evidently did a very fine job of it, because it is always recalled with appreciation. Of course, I have nothing but profound admiration for him. About four or five years ago, I asked a woman to help us and she said, "When I was a little girl I used to watch Dr. Todd come and ask my Father for money. He'd park his car and then walk back and forth as though he were getting up courage to come in. We'd say to my Father, 'When he comes in, tease him, tease him. Don't tell him you'll give him money right away.'"

That just broke my heart, because I've been through that kind of thing and

I knew what he was going through. She ended up by giving us a quarter of a million dollars and we were actually reaping benefits from his work.

R: He had nothing but the greatest of admiration for you, too, and was very very fond of you and thought highly of you always.

T: It was mutual, you know. Three months after I came (and I realized he could hit every building on the campus with a b-b gun), I called him in and told him, "I got this money and you worked it out," and his eyes would sparkle. You've probably heard about this, but once to my amazement I got a check for \$1000.00 from the brewery. I saved it and I called him in and I said, "Dr. Todd, do you know what this money is?" He said, "Yes." and you know what it is, don't you?" I said, "Yes, it's from the brewery." He said, "No, no. It's tainted money. It's tainted money. 'Taint enough, 'taint enough!" (Laughter) I have never forgotten that. We had such a fine rapport.

Then I said to him, "Doctor. I have great favor to ask of you." He said, "What is that?" I said, "You're the only one who can write a history of the University because you have been with it since 1913." He said, "Do you really think so?" I said, "Yes. Why don't we get you an office downstairs in Jones Hall. You get yourself a secretary and just work on the history an hour or two a day, whatever you feel like. Some days if you don't feel like it, don't do it."

R: That meant a great deal to him and it was so nice of you to let him "hang

around".

T: Well, it gave him a base and he could get out of the house and really he did a phenomenal job on that history and he was the logical one and he was the only one who could do it.

R: I was away during those years. I went back to Syracuse University and then was in Washington, D.C. and then my daughter, Peggy, was born just about two weeks after his death, so he didn't get to be a Great Grandfather.

T: You were in school when the war clouds were gathering and do you remember the time when the students went away to war?

R: Oh, yes. I remember December 7, 1941, and coming out of First Methodist Church and some young man who had gone home and come back mentioned something about how Pearl Harbor was bombed and we just had to stop and think just exactly where Pearl Harbor was and all of us hastened home and kept our ears to the radio and the next day at the University things were very solemn and in the days following there were young men leaving, and our graduating class had many fewer young men, who either didn't ever come back or who delayed their graduation, of course, till many years later. The most traumatic and heartfelt occasion for all of us, I think, was when the Oriental students were taken away to camp and their presentation of the cherry trees, out in front of the buildings there. There was a very poignant ceremony and there were tears shed by everybody because we felt terrible. These people could not be enemies--they were our friends and to think of them being put in a camp! I remember one time, I think it was Kay Woods Haley and Wolfred Woods

and I, went out to Puyallup and visited some of them through the fence, and it was something we could never forget. We just couldn't imagine these people being considered to be part of the "enemy".

T: Were you actually at that convocation?

R: Yes.

T: What was it like? Was it the Japanese who did the program?

R: Yes, they presented it. There were tears shed there. I can't remember who took part in it--a number of them, as I recall, did. The trees were presented then as a living memory.

T: We were very careful when we built the buildings to preserve some of them, as you know. There are about eight of them still, and they are beautiful trees.

R: When the old student union building was built, I was there when the corner stone was laid and one of the student body officers who helped put some mortar on it as we sealed it up with a copy of the Tamanawas, the school paper, etc.

T: That was Kittredge Hall.

R: Yes, Kittredge, the old student center.

T: Do you remember anything about your Grandfather getting the money for Kittredge?

R: No. During the four years I was in school, I really had very little contact. I was so conscious of being his Granddaughter that both of us leaned over backwards. I don't think I was in his office maybe more than three times the whole four years I was there and I'm sure there were people who thought I had free tuition, which I didn't, there was not one penny at all that came

from any influence of his. I think both of us were so conscious of the fact that we were related that I wanted to do it on my own and he wanted to stay out of my hair, I think, so that was pretty much the feeling.

T: Do you recall any special recognition that came to him?

R: No, other than things referred to in these books.

T: Do you remember anything about the Hill Campaign?

R: No. When he was with his family and at home, at least in my presence, I don't recall his going into detail at all about matters concerning the College.

T: He got this money from the Hill Foundation with the stipulation that they would give a quarter of a million if he would raise three-quarters of a million, and of course he did and it was wonderful, really wonderful. You were probably too young to remember when they moved up to this campus?

R: Well, I do remember, vaguely, the old buildings down on the site of Jason Lee, and I remember sitting on the front steps of their house and watching students go in. One of the earliest things I remember was at Jones Hall in the auditorium when Madam Shumann-Heink, the famous German opera star came and Grandmother took me as a very little girl and we sat in the front row. After she sang with this great booming voice, she came down and my Grandmother introduced me, and this was really the first famous person I remember meeting. A bouquet of flowers had been presented to her and they were snapdragons and in her very guttural German voice she asked me if I knew how to make the dragons snap and I didn't and she

leaned over and pinched them and gave me some of them. So to this day, everytime I see a snapdragon I think of my Grandmother and Madam Schumann-Heink there at U.P.S. in Jones Hall.

R: It must've been a very interesting move because the students pulled the Color Post.

R: You mentioned Color Post! That was the next thing I was going to mention, too. I am sure if he realized that we were no longer having a color post or that we were no longer maroon and white, this would be quite a shock.

T: The academic colors are maroon and white. The sports colors are green, blue and yellow. But officially, we have never changed the academic colors. If you notice our honorary degree hoods are maroon and white. This was a very strange accident. We had a student body president in the height of the tension by the name of Clay Loges. He, theoretically, took a survey of the students and said they wanted to change from maroon and white, but no one ever saw the votes; but he just wanted this done so he could be different.

I was always sorry about that Color Post, but when we got as many as 700 freshmen and we didn't even have room enough to seat them in Jones Hall and there was no way to get them in speedily and no way to get the seniors out, and 5000 at commencement, it just became impossible.

R: It was a sentimental tradition that went with a smaller school.

T: That's right. Of course, your Grandfather had seen this at Cornell or Perdue and it worked out beautifully, and Western Washington copied it from him. Then we had problems because P.L.U. sawed off the Color Post three

different times and then we made a concrete one and they drove a jeep in and pulled it over, and painted it; but I was awfully sorry because Dr. Todd had cherished it so much, but there became a time when we just could not do it. Can you characterize Mrs. Hallen a little more for me? She was tall and good looking.

R: She was not especially tall, no. The thing most people remember her for was her dark, snappy eyes. She was just full of the dickens all the time. As I mentioned earlier, she could say and do things, with a raise of the eyebrow, that other people might look askance or misinterpret, perhaps, but you knew exactly what she meant and, as I said, she could say and do it and get away with it when someone else couldn't. She read just books and books and books and I think publishers would even send them to her for reviewing, and she earned money by giving book reviews in her home and sold season tickets to people to come to her home and she would sit, usually, on a stool with a long skirt covering her withered legs; and her little hands, in later years, became very crippled and warped and gnarled; the fingers were bent almost sideways. She suffered excruciating pain. If we would be there after she had given a talk, most people, for the most part, would not have realized that she was suffering at all.

T: Florence was particularly interested in art?

R: Very artistic. She painted, and weaving was a favorite of hers.

T: I remember she wore large hats.

R: Yes. She was quite dramatic. Dorothy Newcomer was a special friend

of hers and they did a good many things together and spent a lot of time over on Vashon Island. The care of her parents and she was with them most always, and I can imagine it must've been very difficult for her at times. She was always, even to the time of her death, their little girl and it was very difficult for her to have a life of her own, I am sure.

T: You were in school just at the time of the war.

R: 1938-1942.

T: The war started on December 7, 1941. There is a rumor that Dr. Todd appeared before the faculty and said that the students are going out very rapidly and he said he was sure the faculty would have to assume their responsibility and that if they went to war the school would hold a spot until they came back. A good many of them did go.

R: Bob Smith, I know, was one who left. In fact, I ran into him in Washington, D.C., at a program one evening. He was sitting in back of me and I heard this voice and turned around and there he was. Howard _____ was another one.

T: Wasn't he in art?

R: Yes, he was--well, he was advisor for this yearbook at the time when Dick Haley was business manager, I was editor and Howard Oyster was a new, young professor. Not a one of us had had anything to do with a yearbook before this one was put out. I hadn't even worked on the staff before.

T: There was Shelmidine, Lantz and Powell.

R: I ran into him in Washington, D.C., too.

T: I imagine there must've been half the faculty ultimately went. Neil Frank

was coach and he went--a good many others.

You used to have traditions. We talked about the Color Post. Do you remember Campus Day?

R: Oh, yes. Campus Day--tug of war through mud would be particularly appropriate. It seemed almost always it would rain on that day. There was a tradition, pre-pollution days, of an enormous bonfire in the middle of the football field, and the great tradition was to make the tug of war and the bonfire.

T: Then you had Homecoming Queen and May Queen.

R: We also had the hatchet.

T: Oh, yes, the hatchet. I wish I knew where it was. It has disappeared and nobody knows where it is.

R: It was in our basement for awhile--many years ago. People used to come and circle the house and Mother would look out the window and there would people peering in the basement (laughter).

T: Tell me about May Queen?

R: The May Queens were selected by the students, one each year, and I think members of the Spurs formed a court; those would be girls selected at the end of their freshman year and serving as sophomores--a service organization. Usually, we wore long formals and in the olden days garlands of ivy and such were used. They usually did it out in back of Jones Hall.

T: They actually had a May pole and the girls danced, etc.

R: Yes.

T: Tell me about your Grandmother.

T

R: She was a little short lady with white hair. There was no disease, ailment or condition that chicken soup and cup custard would not cure. I have two memories. She taught me how to peel carrots and I still have the scar, when instead of going away from me as she had told me to do when I peeled I came toward me and cut my wrist. Another time, she was called to the phone when she was helping my sister and me, especially teaching Carol how to crack eggs. There was a whole basket full of eggs and by the time she came back, Carol had cracked about three dozen eggs, very nicely separating the yolks and the whites and we had angel food cake and custards etc., to use them up. She liked to entertain but usually nothing very formal. The little dining room table they had in the little house on Alder I have at my house now and it has 12-12 inch leaves and I can extend it so that it will seat 18. The original old heavy leather seated chairs with ladder backs are there. There is a host chair and four others. I don't know what happened to the others. There surely must've been a even number.

T: She was a great teammate for your Grandfather, wasn't she?

R: Yes. She wasn't able to walk over her. I think she had quite an influence and they worked together very well. She had a mind of her own. She was one who would tell him off, but she would never do it in public. They would have their words by themselves.

T: I never shall forget that shortly after we came we had Lord Halifax here. Were you at that convocation?

R: I don't believe I was. I remember hearing about it.

T: You were probably away. Lord Halifax came and we had a special luncheon. The British Embassy in Seattle called me and said they would like to have him come and would we be interested in entertaining him. We said yes and he spoke to 27,000 people down at the shipyards and we had a special convocation in his honor. I said to the British Ambassador, "What is the protocol?" He said, "He should be called, 'Ambassador Plenipotentiary to her Majesty's Islands and all the Seas'. Lady Halifax will be with him and his son will be with him but we will only have Lord Halifax speak." We had a luncheon for about 250 in Kittredge. Everything went very smoothly and very well, and it came time to dismiss. I never shall forget your Grandmother, God bless her, took her cane and rapped on the table and said, "Mr. President, we would like to hear from Mrs. Halifax!" (Laughter) I said, "Bless you, Mrs. Todd, but we promised Mrs. Halifax that if she would be kind enough to accompany her husband we would not impose on her." Lady Halifax got up and said "Well, now, I think when someone asks about it I should get up and say a few words," so she spoke briefly and was very gracious about it. But I could recognize right then that your Grandmother had a mind of her own and she was not going to just let something happen without proper recognition. She was always so very, very wonderful and so very, very splendid.

Dr. Todd was a person who was so outstanding and so appreciative of the development of the school. I used to talk to him about the buildings and where they should be located. Of course, he had his dreams, as you

know. I once talked to him about that stone that was dedicated to Learning, Good Government and Christian Religion. It was placed back of what is now Anderson Hall, facing north, and I think Dr. Todd and Mr. Robbins had put it there something like 1922, before they moved up there, and at that time they sort of anticipated that the campus might face north. They had a platform and bricks, etc. We had three car accidents where people hit the platform and we finally decided that we would have to move it to where it is now, south of Jones Hall. But I was a little worried for fear I had hurt him because we had moved the cornerstone of the campus. But he was very gracious about it. I used to talk to him about the buildings and he would say, "Make them beautiful and keep the type of architecture."

R: I remember him mentioning that.

T: I had a lot of pressure put on me to build a glass palace right in the middle of the campus. When we built the fieldhouse, I said, "This is not an academic building and it is way off to one side, so let's make it as. . .

R: Times change, too.

T: That's right. It is very interesting, because he had Mr. Sutton, as you know, who worked out the college architecture and came up with this modified Tudor architecture plan. But they didn't have to worry about parking. Of course, the arches were supposed to be all over the campus but that would cost as much as another building, and I was sorry we never could follow up on the arches.

Did he ever mention anything about his relationship to the Collins family in Portland?

R: I knew that they had a very great influence and had been very helpful. I know the college was his life.

T: You know Truman Collins who was Mr. E. S. Collins' son told me something interesting and special about your Father. Truman's father had this unusual interest in Methodist missionaries and he was the one who established the missionaries' pension fund. When I was on the Council on Finance and Administration, I found there was \$22 million in that fund, the income from which was for missionary pensions. Truman Collins told me that of all the people who asked his father for money Dr. Todd was the only one Mr. Collins took home for dinner and to stay overnight.

R: Well, isn't that special.

T: He had such a great regard and affection for him.

R: I believe there are two letters in there from members of the Collins family and the heading on the paper is from the estate.

T: Mr. Collins died, I think, shortly after your Grandfather died.

R: If there are other things, I would be glad to talk to you again.

T: We will transcribe this and then send it to you and you can edit it, or if it reminds you of other things, you can add that.

We appreciate this very much and we have great admiration for your career. It has been a very interested one of teaching and being associated with education.

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R: I have enjoyed being out at Lakes High School, Hutloff and Clover
Park School District.

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INTERVIEW WITH DR. J. BRUCE RODGERS
BY R. FRANKLIN THOMPSON
August 28, 1979

Dr. Thompson: What year did you come to the College of
Puget Sound, Bruce?

Dr. Rodgers: August 1952

T: I remember I went down to California and we sat down and
talked. You sat on the arm of a chair to play the piano
and sing for me.

R: Right.

T: That was real fun.

R: After an earthquake!

T: That's right. Then you came.

R: Really started September the 1st, 1952.

T: You were to direct the School of Music and also particularly
to relate to the Adelphians.

R: Right.

T: Can you give me a little bird's-eye view of the Adelphians?

R: It was a small group the first year - loyalty to the previous
director - and then we grew in size to generally 42. The bus
determines the size. That has kept up to the present time -
for 27 years.

T: Is that right? For 27 years.

R: The development probably came in 1962 with our first trip to
Europe. We've gone six times since then.

T: How did you arrange this trip to Europe?

R: I always had a dream because I thought the English would like

the kind of music we did and I talked to Peter Misner - our friend Peter - and he said he would help some with the financing and with that and with the students making their contribution - they each paid \$500 - which in 1962 was a pretty fair sum. That was the first one. From that time on we've paid our own way.

T: Peter Misner was one of the glorious moments in the history of the Adelprians and the University.

R: He must have been a sophomore when he came. He and Susan Rausch had been friends since coming here.

T: You know, of course, that it was on an Adelprian trip that they were seat-mates.

R: That is where they met.

T: They started going together....

R: That would've been in '53 or '54. She came a year after.

T: Peter and Susan - that is one of the great love stories in the history of the University of Puget Sound.

R: That should be part of your history.

T: Well, it is. Somewhere I have it that she came out here because her father had not wanted her to become serious with a very dear friend in New England. I asked her one time how she happened to come here. She said she was so broken hearted she wanted to get as far away as she could and this was it.

R: I never knew that.

T: She came, was on the Adelprian tour, she and Peter were seat-mates. They gradually realized they were very much in love and wondered whether they should get married.

T: She came in and talked to me about it and said, knowing her father's predilection on this she didn't know whether they should get married or not. I told her, "Sue, it's your life. Your father won't always be here and you ought to do what you really feel in the heart." She and Peter came in a good many times because when she told her father about it he was very angry. When her mother died she went back and he was still very angry. When he finally died, one morning while they were living out at Redmond serving a Methodist Church there - a young man rang the doorbell about 7:00 a.m. and said he was a reporter from the P.I. He asked Peter, "How does it feel to be a millionaire?" Peter said, "What do you mean?" He told him, "We have just found out that your wife's father died intestate - without a will. When he died without a will, by law of descent, Susan became the sole beneficiary."

R: I thought that was in the will. She was the only child wasn't she?

T: She was the only child. Peter told the reporter, "We will go on living the kind of life we always have."

R: Just prior to that - oh, a month or so - he came into my office asking if he and Susan could do something for the School of Music - perhaps buy a dictionary. This led to other gifts for the choir. I said, "Perhaps you would underwrite some of this first European tour."

T: Peter and Susan, of course, have been very, very good and

very helpful. We have the Peter Misner Room here in the library, as you know.

R: I didn't know that.

T: Yes, they gave \$25,000 when the library was built and they gave \$25,000 when McIntyre Hall was built to name the Rausch Auditorium. Mr. Rausch's picture is hung in there. For the new Centennial Campaign, they have again pledged \$25,000. Do you recall, you called me up and we visited with the little girl in your office - she was from Ohio Wesleyan - had just graduated.

R: Yes, just this last spring.

T: She was just as precious as she could be. I remember one time I was in Boston and I called Peter and Susan and said I would like to see them. They told me they were leaving on a trip and we would meet at the airport and have dinner together. I told them that would be fine and I would be glad to take them to dinner. They said I couldn't do that because with the number and ages of the youngsters - some of them three, four, and five years old - they were not going out to dinner but would have dinner brought in. So, we had Colonel Sanders chicken brought in. We all sat there in a big room they had and had a wonderful time. The Misners have been very friendly. It really goes back to the Adelphian tour when they met and decided they were for each other.

The Adelphians then went to Europe and you say you have gone six times since.

R: Yes, 1966, 1970, 1973 (we had the overseas program and were

gone for four months when we toured Great Britian and settled in residence in Vienna for March, April and May 1976. We just got back in June of 1979.

T: Did you work through Dr. Leyland?

R: Yes, Dr. Leyland did all but the last tour. He was at that time in charge of all the exchange pastorates in British Methodism and American Methodism. Now, Peter Boldt, whom you know, has done the last two tours. They do all the arrangements, except Ireland, and Dr. John Turner who is past president now of all the Irish Methodism, does it for the Irish segment.

T: Where all did you go in Ireland?

R: We spent a weekend in Larne which is north of Belfast. We sang in Larne and in Newtonards. I was pronouncing it wrong and they laughed and corrected me. Then we sang in Dublin and in a little town called Birr. These are in Southern Ireland. Then lastly, we were in Kilkenny.

T: Do you program especially for those European tours?

R: I try to pick things that were successful in this country and things I think they would like. From my English background in Canada, I picked folksongs that they know and love and I arrange them quite a little bit. I "soup" them up, as it were, so they will enjoy them. But they are very kind to us.

T: How do you go about programming Adelphian selections?

R: I'm right in the midst of it now so this is a difficult time to ask me as I am a little discouraged. It is most difficult. I have to think in terms of keys, and the

technical parts. Primarily, it is sacred music and secular, blended together. Enough of the light music so that people can be entertained all of the time. I try to educate them but not make a big deal out of it, bringing new music to them and very contemporary things and then come back to something quite traditional. That's the big basic plan I have. Then some light things - folksongs - sprinkled through it. I haven't gone to the jazz choirs - that's not my style.

T: I have heard many, many choirs but I have never heard a choir that could get the tonal effect that you do.

R: It is like a great pipe organ. How do you do it? I wish I knew. All choral directors, and orchestra directors, too, have a sound in their head and we try to imitate the sounds we hear. Fortunately, over the years, I've been able to get it. Each one has a different color or hue but essentially it's the same sound - something I have in my head. I shouldn't compare myself, but Almandy had the Almandy sound with the strings. But each person has sort of a concept and he tries to imitate what you hear.

T: It's really been fun because through the years when the students try out and they get in, they are on Cloud 9, and then Bruce Rodgers, the mean old man, talks about Sunday practices, early morning practices, late afternoon practices, and don't you miss a practice, and then he's a mean old "badders". Then after the first concert when it all fits together, all the work and effort pays off. I never knew a man who could work students as hard as you can.

R: Sundays are still in but we've never had Saturdays and evening work rehearsal. But it's true and someone said, "First before you can have freedom you must have complete discipline. We must obey our laws or else we have anarchy. The same is true with music. Once you have discipline and we understand one another - the perimeters, punctuality, care, and going beyond ourselves - you get something. It takes time and I get criticized because we could do more programs but I'm afraid I want to be as faithful as the composer intended. Maybe I'm a slow worker but to do that takes time.

T: Who are some of the outstanding people you have had through the years?

R: That would be hard, Dr. Thompson.

T: Did you have John Jones?

R: No, he was before my time.

T: Keutzer had Jones.

R: Yes, and he would have had the girl who went to Switzerland and sang. What was her name? The last name started with S. He had Roald Reitan.

T: I remember John Jones sang in a chorus with some of the musicals in New York City.

R: Yes. In fact, we were there in 1962 and had dinner with you and the alums. I believe George Hicks, who at that time was on the U. S. Steel radio program, was there understudying something; and Don Hazel, and some of those people who were doing Broadway work. I don't know if I can name anyone really outstanding - Mike Devony is doing some work at the Seattle

Opera; Betty Martin Williams (I think that is her last name now) is doing the ballet in Seattle.

T: Who was the girl from the Tri-Cities who had an orchestra - Beth Peterson?

R: Yes, Beth Peterson. I understand she is still doing the nightclub circuit. She is now with a girl called Cindy so it's Cindy and Beth. I haven't heard of her for a number of years now.

T: I haven't either. When we retired, the Committee wanted her to come but she had to have \$1000 to pay for her musicians.

R: The last I heard, and I saw her mother a year ago - her foster mother and father - and she is living in Sand Point and does some sign painting as a hobby. She was quite an artist.

T: That's right. I always liked her depth of music. Somehow or other, she had a quality that was excellent. I don't think she wanted to get too far away from the geographic area.

R: I think she played Anchorage and around the Plaza in the Oak Room, etc.

T: We had Reino Moisio, too.

R: He was in school with me - he played in the band and he sang very, very well.

T: Yes, he did. I heard him at Ocean Shores once.

R: Did you really? He has played trombone since fifth grade.

T: The boy who was hurt in the auto accident? He won a Tony award on Broadway a year ago for production of a play - Ken Marsolais. He was with the little girl who was killed - Janice Pittman.

R: Yes, on Old 99.

T: About how many students did you have in the School of Music on an average? Would you say 500?

R: When I came, there were 13 majors. I worked up to around 115. When the 4-1-4 came, it dipped down and when I left the directorship, I think there were around 75. The total number of students, not majors, were about 625 - that is in some phase of music - band, orchestra, voice, etc.

T: That would be roughly a third of the student body in those days. I shall never forget - of course, they are trying again to start in this business of giving lessons to all ages and doing in on commission with adjunct professors. I shall never forget - after I had been here three or four months in 1942, the phone rang one day and it was one of the members of the Puget Sound Bank saying he would like to ask me a question. One of the music professors was going to buy a house. He said, "He tells us he gets \$4,500 per year. Is this right?" Well, the average full professor with a Ph.D. was getting \$3,000 so I said, "I'll have to check that out. I have confidence the professor is telling the truth but on the other hand, it doesn't seem feasible." I went to Mr. Robbins, who was then the Bursar, and asked him if it was true that Leonard Jacobsen got \$4,500 per year. He looked at me and said, "We pay him on commission. He gets eighty percent of all the money that comes in and he does get \$4,500. I asked how many students he taught and Mr. Robbins said, "You will have to ask him."

- T: I went over and talked to Leonard and asked him how many students he taught and he said, "This week I have 121." So, he was teaching 121 students a week on a commission basis. That was about four months before he went into the Service, so I took him to lunch before he went in the Service and told him, "Leonard, when you come back you will be on a regular salary. You are killing yourself and you can't give 121 students careful training." He seemed pleased about it and from that time on I was pretty sensitive about this business of working on commission because there was a lot of feeling that careful work was lacking.
- R: Moonlighting, in a way. This is the new plan of Dr. Sorenson and it is rather idealistic.
- T: It's sort of revamping what we did forty years ago.
- R: If you stand still long enough, you find yourself leading the pack! (Laughter) There is really nothing new under the sun.
- T: Were you here when John Conner was here?
- R: No, he had just left. He got into the Korean fracas at that time. I knew him very well because I had met him through his family here.
- T: He had been called up again. I said to John, "How did it happen?" and he said, "Well, I'm Special Services and Entertainment, four-engine bomber pilot, and Port Facility Director - if one need doesn't get me another would."
- R: I still hear from him. He is retired now in Illinois.
- T: Yes, Champaign.

R: He has a niece in school now - Patricia Clark - from Helena, Montana. She would be a junior this fall. That's on his wife's side, I believe.

T: I know that would be Leon Clark's daughter. Leon Clark graduated and married. He was a YMCA director in Eugene and evidently he has done well.

R: Oh. Well, she is a very talented young lady.

T: They were very fine people. I didn't know she was here.

R: When I see her I'll tell her to say hello to you. You have the background on them.

T: Oh, sure, I remember the grandfather and the father and the mother.

R: John Blake, at the time I came was your Director of Public Relations. I have second generations coming back now. Florence Mesler, Johnson Messler's daughter, has been with us.

T: Was Leroy here?

R: The only ones here were Leroy Ostransky and Margaret Myles, who are still here. They are the only ones left. When I came there were Leroy Ostransky, Margaret Myles, John Cowell, Ray Vaught, Ivan Rasmussen, and Mary Smith, who died shortly after I got here - she was doing some part-time teaching.

T: Was she the one who sang in the Rockettes?

R: No, she was a teacher in the public schools. I don't know who sang with the Rockettes. This was the low point in the school when I came because all of the GI's had pretty well gone.

T: We had the old chap, John Paul Bennett. He was here and the day after I came, August 1, 1942, the phone rang and it was a report from the Tacoma Times asking me what I was going to do about John Paul Bennett. I said, "Who is John Paul Bennett?" Well, John Paul Bennett had been director of the School of Music and the last day Dr. Todd was here he had fired him. The question was, "Are you going to hire him back?" I went on, "There must be some reason and as far as I am concerned, the position is open and I would take some time on it." Benora Jacobson came in and wanted me to have Leonard be head of the department. As much as I loved Leonard he didn't seem to be the type or aggressive enough.

R: Is this 1942 now?

T: Yes. So Leonard Jacobson was Acting Head of the Department and Professor of Piano from 1942-1944. Then he got drafted. We then had a Mrs. Green, who had been one of the soloists at Radio City. She was the wife of someone at the Fort. She only filled in for six months or so and then we got Karl Bratton. He was Assistant Professor of Voice and director of the Conservatory of Music from 1944-1945. He didn't like it here and his wife detested Tacoma. I didn't blame her much because there was no place where we could find for them to live; they lived with us for a few months until they could find a house.

R: And you lived then?

T: At 620 north Jay. They had three little children and it was very difficult so they went back East and never came back -

they didn't even come back for their furniture - they hired a moving company to come in and move everything. They were very unhappy.

R: This was in 1945 that they left?

T: Yes. Then from 1945 - 1952 we had Clyde Keutzer. Keutzer had great promise and he was a good technical musician. He was a little more of an ego builder. He got so that he would come in at 10:45, read his mail, dictate his letters, have the Adelphians, and be gone by 12:15.

R: He was the one who really, I think, gave the Adelphians a push which really spotlighted them.

T: Yes, he did and he was good. The Adelphians were very good under him. I remember he took excerpts from Oklahoma and he got standing ovations on that. He had very great favorites, mostly from the standpoint of the students but also from the standpoint of people in the community. He came in one day and said, "I'm the best professor you have; I want \$5,000 more than the other professors." I said, "Well, you know, I'll have to take a look at that." He replied, "Well, if you don't, I'll take it to your Board of Trustees." So he got too good for himself and for us as well. But, I still hear from him. He is Director of the Turtle Hill School of Music in New York.

R: You sent me a little blurb on that several years ago. He had his hair in the new modish fashion.

T: Yes, Florence, his wife died and, it seems to me, the daughter is married and lives in Eugene. There was a boy. The youngsters were

very nice and Florence was one of the nicest people I have every known. He kept sending squibs back to the News Tribune and to the Rotarian Gear Shift, etc. But he was a good musician and he did a good job for us, although, as I said, he got to the place where he thought he was so much better than anybody else that he deserved a special salary scale. You came in 1952?

R: Yes.

T: And you were Director of the School of Music until 1979. You worked with Seferian, too, didn't you?

R: Yes, Ed came some twenty years ago. In fact, you hired him from back East. We had Melvin Sipes and he came in August to ask if he could be released from his contract because he wanted to go back East. That was two weeks before school started. You and I were involved in some meeting and I met Seferian at the airport and he came with his violin ready to go.

T: That was very interesting because we got him through Lutton, I think.

R: Yes. I picked him out and you approved and you met him and interviewed him.

T: That's right. I remember he played in Lutton's office and we had a Mr. Israel Epstein, who was the concert director for the Cincinnati Symphony, I think. I sat down and they played - first Epstein played, then he left and Seferian played. Of course, he was a former Marine and was a very aggressive personality. We sat and talked and then I went back to my hotel and listed on a sheet of paper, one for

each one - the good points and the weak points. Then I came back and talked to you about it. We decided on Seferian and it was a very good choice.

R: Yes, we've had no regrets. Everything we've done - well, everyone has disagreements with every human being, but as colleagues, I consider Seferian and Leroy my two good friends over the years. We put on the Stravinsky's Symphony of Psalms with the Symphony Orchestra. Then we should mention Leroy's American Symphony that we did with PLU - the first time ever the two choirs joined together. Remember? That was the fall of 1975. So we have had some firsts.

T: Leroy is a unique person, isn't he?

R: As you used to describe him, "yeasty."

T: Yes, he's a yeasty person.

R: The both of them are. Seferian is very volcanic and Leroy is less so until he gets going - but you couldn't find a group harder to "ride" - might be the word. I think you have that kind of faculty - both in music and others - that are not common but interesting people that make the school "tick."

T: Well, you deliberately pick people with different points of view. You knew you might be getting problems when you did that because a student then had to make up his mind. He had to decide, to think, and to educate himself in the process.

R: That's the hardest way to do it, though. The easy way is to get everyone who says "yes."

T: I know, I know. But I didn't want "yes men" and that's the reason we had such a good team. I talked to Leroy and you know the story, of course, about when he was playing in the college symphony in an ill-fitting military uniform and I said, "What are you going to do when you get out of the army?" He said, "I'm going to get a degree and teach at this here University!" I was kidding him about it the other day and he said, "I don't remember saying that." and I said, "Well, I remember you did." He's been a very interesting person and he's grown a great deal through the years.

R: Yes, tremendously. Something when he whips himself, you wish that he had accomplished more. He's done an awfully lot in his production of music and production of books, and his teaching. There is one episode that might give an idea of how things were run under your presidency. I think Lucille was gone and you and I went to see a play at the Little Theater. We heard a little Irish girl sing - Carol Stafford - and you said, "Let's go backstage and offer her a scholarship." That was the way things operated then - often by telephone - and there weren't 55 memorandum back and forth. That was how things got done. Do you remember that night?

T: I remember it very well. I went back and we talked. She had a liltingly beautiful voice and it was unspoiled. We asked her what she did and she said she was a seamstress. I asked her where she went to school. She said, "I don't go to school." I said, "Why don't you go to school?" She replied, "Well, I'm a seamstress!" I asked, "Why don't you come to the University of Puget Sound? We will give you

a scholarship." She looked at me kind of funny and closed up just like that. When you and I left, one of my friends told me afterwards she turned and said, "Who were those fellows? Who was that fast talking guy?" My friend said, "That wasn't a fast talking guy - that was the President of the College of Puget Sound." (Laughter) Then she said, "Well, he and his friend just offered me a scholarship and I just don't trust them." The friend said, "Look lady, if they offered you a scholarship, you've got a scholarship! You are foolish if you don't take it." She asked him to tell her about it and he explained it all so she called or came up to see you.

R: She didn't have credentials for university training.

T: No, as I recall it was something like a vocational thing.

R: We put her on as a special student and she passed all the courses and married another Adelphian - Neil Oldridge. They were here just the other day - at the end of the summer. Now they live in

T: California, isn't it?

R: No, Oklahoma ... I wish I knew, but they moved from Danbury, Connecticut to some other place. He's in charge of some district for Remington Arms.

T: I remember that her mother was here. You remember her mother was killed in a car accident. We really did a lot and had a lot of fun. I remember she had a coterie of Irish songs: How Are Things In Glockamora?, etc. She had a lovely, lovely voice. Were you here when we had the Four Horsemen?

R: Oh, sure.

T: That isn't quite right.

R: No, they were called the Cord King

T: They were out of Everett High School.

R: Yes, one of the boy's father - John Howell's father - was director of instrumental music at Everett High School. Their names were John Howell, Doug - I can't think of his last name - Bob Erickson, and one chap who only stayed with them a couple of years. He went on to law school and became a judge. There was also Gerry Duchane who came down from Whidbey Island and joined them. They toured all the high schools for us for four years with Dale Baily being one of the M.C.s.

T: I shall never forget. I had heard about them and Will Kilworth had heard them but said, "You know we ought to get those boys." So I made inquiry. They were all set to go to Gonzaga. About that time, I was going to speak at the Everett Rotary and John Howell, Sr. was there. I said, "I would like to talk to you," so we sat down and talked and worked it out that they would come to us. We didn't pay them any money but we didn't charge them any tuition. They were to go out and represent the University which they did and did a very good job. They went through our Air Force ROTC - in the Air Force they stuck together as a team.

R: And what were they called?

T: They then became the Four Saints.

R: They sang together for a number of years professionally. I think someone said they owned a hotel in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. They made some money. It was Gerry DuChane, Doug

Evans, Bob Erickson, and John Howell. Now they have broken up but John Howell presently directs a jazz group of girls at a university and is also in charge of the whole Music Department. He was here two years ago for a summer workshop.

T: They were a very interesting group. They toured and did a good job.

R: That was an innovation - to have a team like that go out to represent the University.

T: Well, I think it was a once-in-a-lifetime situation because they had been prepared by John Howell, Sr. He had directed them. They had gone out from here and had a very good reception.

R: They could have bypassed the University and gone on professionally but they came here. They were real entertainers - they played most instruments, could sing and dance, and Doug Evans was just a clown.

R: You don't remember another party on the faculty today do you? Mr. Goleekee. When he was first heard by you he was a high school student. That is how I got to know him. He and John Domicio who was stationed at a language school in California. The choir was singing. Here was Domicio and Goleekee singing side by side - two tenors.

T: I heard Goleekee at a high school graduation in Issaquah and then I heard him again as soloist at the University Congregational Church. I was over at the University Congregational Church every summer for 10 years. One day he said, "I would like to work for you." I said, "What are your

degrees?" He didn't have his Master's Degree yet but was getting it. He came and has been a very good addition.

Were you here when Margaret Myles came to us?

R: No, she was already here when I came.

T: I guess that was in 1946. She had won the Westcoast contest in voice auditions. Then she went to Chicago. They wanted her to sing jazz and, of course, that is as foreign to her personality as east is to west and she didn't place there. She was one of the most popular people around here as a singer and although technically she wasn't trained, she had the practical aspects of it.

R: She had a gorgeous voice when I first came. She has a gift for portraying songs.

T: She was particularly good at negro spirituals, oratorios, and religious music. She was always very much afraid that because she didn't have a degree that she wouldn't be allowed to stay. She always had to be reassured.

R: Yes, that always bothered her throughout her career.

T: Yes, it did, it really did. I always felt that she sacrificed her career to take care of her folks.

R: Her mother in particular, as I recall. You and I went to her mother's funeral shortly after I arrived - in 1952 or 1953.

T: I called on her mother in the hospital and she said, "Will you always see that my wee one never suffers, my wee one never suffers."

R: Well, you did. I haven't seen her now since spring. I do not know if she is still teaching privately.

T: I wondered whether or not she got a chance in this new program where they bring in younger students. Would Goleeke look on this with favor?

R: Oh, I'm sure he would.

T: I asked Mrs. Wilson how Margaret was getting along and she said she hadn't seen her. She said, "I thought we would see her a lot, but we haven't. She hasn't been around."

R: Sue had her for dinner sometime in March.

T: Well, she served us very faithfully and very well. She was a very loyal person. I still think she has the voice of an angel even though the years have gone by.

R: They are bound to take their toll, just like an athlete. You can't keep giving out at 50 like you did when you were 30. But still the artistry does shine through.

T: What other professors did you have?

R: We had a breeding ground for department heads. Ray Vaught left us, got his doctorate, and became head of the department at the University of Hawaii. Then he went back to the faculty again. The last time I saw him he was taking over the directorship for a second time. Then there was Charles Fisher. He left to become head of the Department of Music at a denominational school in Illinois. He is now retired. John Cowell left us to become head of the Department of Music at the University of Arkansas. He was here just recently and played a concert at the Episcopal Church and played here on campus, too.

T: Did you remember Gordon Epperson?

R: No, I didn't know Epperson. He was before my time.

T: I shall never forget in New York City, Lucille and I were walking from 5th Avenue to the Avenue of the Allies on 47th or 48th Street. It was three o'clock in the afternoon and all of a sudden here came a taxi and leaning out the back window of the cab was Gordon Epperson yelling, "Dr. Thompson, Dr. Thompson!" Of course, the cab pulled over and he said, "I am giving a concert tonight at Carnegie Hall. Here are two tickets. Come!" And we went.

R: He had a distinguished career. He wrote a book or two. Then there was Dr. Fisher who went to MacMurray College. So we have had some professors who have gone on - not necessarily to better things - but have gone on to leadership positions.

T: About the time that Carl Braton came - just before he came - I went back east to find a head of the department. They told me the head of the department at Knox College in Ohio would be one of the most outstanding people we could get. I went to see him, we sat down and talked. The fellow was congenial, well trained, excellent and fine in every way. I offered him the job and said we could best his salary by \$500 to \$1000 because Knox wasn't paying too well. He said, "That's great. I am seriously thinking about it. One other thing - they pay me \$200 for every student I can recruit in the summer time. Lots of times I recruit 20 students. Can you do that?" I said, "Well, this is a little foreign to our background. If there were one hundred faculty members

out recruiting it could cause some problems budget wise." We couldn't come to an agreement on that but it was interesting because it was a new sidelight on moonlighting.

R: You took a chance on me, you know. I had only had three years of college teaching behind me at the University of Wyoming.

T: Well, I know, but you had a personality and a technical knowledge which was certainly very, very excellent.

R: We had a good time anyway.

T: We certainly did, Bruce and you have done a phenomenal job in the Music Department. Not only that, you have always been part of the whole team. None of your Adelphians were rioting about Vietnam and all that sort of thing. You know, I look back on that and compare it with the Children's Crusade of the middle ages. It was a tremendous psychological immaturity by hundreds and hundreds of people. We had, of course, a lot of people hiding in college because they didn't want to be drafted. They were here, they didn't have to go in the service. They were antagonistic, unhappy, and eager to kick against any type of authority. But, in relationship to the other 2600 colleges, we got off pretty easily.

R: I think so. The 60's here were really quite placid when you think of what was going on other places. Of course, we had a different type of student too - they came from a different background with different expectations.

T: Right. They were good, all-American kids. Russ Barber had done very well in New York. He is the Director of Religion

on one of the big television stations there. He has a friend and he talked this friend into helping us with \$100,000. Evidently, the friend is older and I understand we are in his will.

T: Well, Bruce, let's see. You weren't here when we built the Music Building, were you?

R: I came when there was a hole in the ground. I guess the old building had been torn down just that summer. You gave me the plans - I had not seen them before I came - and we made some alterations. For example, we could never have gotten the piano in the recital hall - it had an ordinary door. So I gave Mr. Morrison the measurements. I put 6 inches on either side but then they put the casing inside of that and to this day we have only a quarter of an inch on each side to get the grand piano in. There were a number of things that whoever made the plans, overlooked. You remember we had some trouble with the band room. We had to lower it because if it stood at the level it was originally planned for, the guys in the back row would have had their heads touching the ceiling. I remember each day seeing you over there. The two of us watched it go up brick by brick.

T: That is the way all thirty seven buildings were built - brick by brick - and watching them all the way.

R: Do you remember one night you were cruising around and you dropped in one of the little pits.

T: Yes, Dick Smith had come by - he was in the service and wanted to see the building so I said, "Come on, I'll show you."

I had walked on that path, I'll bet, 50 times. All of a sudden Dick said, "Hey, Boss, where are you?" I said, "I am down here!" (laughter) I couldn't believe it. They had excavated for something in the meantime and down I went. Is there a nickname on that bandroom?

R: Not that I know of. I do hear, every once in awhile, someone call it the "snake pit". For a long time we had trouble with water coming in so they called it "Thompson Falls" and "Kilworth Bridal Veil" or something. For a building at that time, it was quite good.

T: That was the first classroom building after the war. We had built Todd Hall and then the Music Building. The reason it has no name is the fact that Mr. Sam Perkins was very much interested in it. I talked with him and talked with him and finally he said, "I'll give you \$50,000." I said, "Well, Mr. Perkins, that is wonderful but we need \$150,000 to name the building." He said, "Well, I think I will give you the money eventually but I am going to give you \$50,000 now." I shall never forget, Mr. Rowland, who was the University lawyer and Treasurer of the University, and an old man said, "Oh, don't waste your time on Perkins. You will never get a cent from him." I thook the letter over showing the \$50,000 and he said, "Well, I'll be!" That is the closest to swearing he has ever been in his life. Mr. Perkins then wrote a letter stating that he had given \$50,000 and anticipated giving a second \$50,000 and then a third. He never did and the building was never named because in a sense he has a leg on it. I have a feeling Dr. Phibbs will name it

or do something on it. He has talked about it many times.

R: It only cost \$350,000, didn't it?

T: Yes, something like that. Can you imagine that?

R: You couldn't buy the brick for it today.

T: I remember the tower always had water in it. We told the builder we wouldn't pay him until he drained it so we owed \$75,000 for months and months. I finally told the architect to tell the builder that when he got it drained the check would come to him that day. So they put asphalt on the top and then a top on that so now it drains beautifully.

R: Well, we still have occasional problems, though. It leaks in the recital hall balcony and comes down the wall. The building is 27 years old.

T: Well, it was a good utilitarian building. That was when I said that whatever we do, we will do well. That is the reason we have tile.

R: Yes, and with your permission we have the recital hall done over a few years ago. We did the faculty lounge, the student lounge, and built the new listening center. The faculty lounge used to be kind of U shaped and we blocked that off to make the listening center - so we have made some changes.

T: Well, a lot of things you don't really realize until you live with it.

R: Right, at the time we built it, it was just great, but things change.

T: Well, as you know, we had most of the receptions there before we had the President's residence and before we had

the Great Hall in the Student Center.

R: It served its purpose.

T: I shall never forget Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hamilton. We had their sons, Kelly and Harold. Neither one of them was in music but they gave the first \$8,000 toward that building. When you go in and go to the left-hand side, that big classroom is the Hamilton Room. There is a little plaque in there. You do a beautiful job of displaying in those windows in the foyer. They are always tastefully and artfully done.

R: There are lots of stories in that building. I have a picture at home of Reno Odlin sitting at the grand piano, you and I, Dr. Long, and Mr. Kilworth. I don't know where that piano came from. Maybe that is the one from the estate where you were speaking at a boy scout camp and spotted a name. That could have been the piano.

T: Yes, what happened was that I was speaking at the camp and they put a log on the fire and I would have to move closer to the kids and then move back. One time as I moved back, I looked back to see how far I was from the fire and I noticed a plaque that said, "This fireplace was built by the Hugh Wallace Foundation." I remember it was a foggy, rainy night and I lost my way three times going out there by Purdy, but on the way coming back I got to thinking about it and thought, "Who is Hugh Wallace?" So I asked Kilworth who Hugh Wallace was and he said he was a forester here who was an ambassador to France. He left a foundation and Reno Odlin, Harold Long, and Forbes Haskell, the former president of the Puget Sound National Bank were the Trustees. I went

to Harold Long and asked him if the Hugh Wallace Foundation would help us on the music building. He said, "We don't have that kind of money. We could go \$2,000 or \$3,000 but that is all." I think Ted Brown asked us about buying a grand piano and said that we certainly could use one. He said, "I could make you a good deal on one." So I then went to Reno Odlin and asked him about buying a grand piano for the music building. He asked how much it would cost and I told him I thought it would be around \$7,000. He said, "Well, Franklin, if you can get it for \$6,000 we might be able to do it." So we negotiated and got it. One day I looked out on the lawn and here were three trustees of the Hugh Wallace Foundation coming across the front of Jones Hall. I said to my secretary, "Do they have an appointment with me?" She said, "No." I said, "Good Lord, I wonder what they want." I intercepted them as they were crossing the campus green to the music building. They said, "We decided to come and see our piano." I said to myself, "I hope it is dusted." We went in the back door of the recital hall and there was Miss Hungerford, a senior student, playing her heart out. If it had been staged it couldn't have been better. They stopped and listened. When she stopped she said, "Mr. Odlin come on up." So she slid over and they played "Chop Sticks". Then she left and Mr. Odlin said, "Franklin, we couldn't be more pleased." A long time went by. Reno Odlin was one of the presidents of the United Way and I was one of the Vice Presidents. At a report luncheon, I said, "Reno, I have a meeting, may I give my report first

and be on my way?" He said, "That is fine." However, just when he was ready to start, he said, "Say, Franklin, would you please wait until afterward, I have something I have to talk to you about." Well, what to do? So, I waited. He said, "You know, the Hugh Wallace Foundation has done awfully well. Our capital gains are incredible. Could you use an Olympic size swimming pool at the University of Puget Sound?" So that is the way we got the swimming pool. He didn't say anything about building the building. They gave us \$48,000 to build the pool and it cost \$232,000 to put the building over it. But it came just at the right time. When you look back, timing seems to be phenominal.

R: It makes one wonder sometimes about preordained things. One thing seems to fall into place and then another. You must have seen this many times in your career.

T: Yes, I have. You can go along and all at once you think, "I am going to ask that person for money." And all of a sudden it is there. Dr. Todd used to say he was a "practical mystic" and I think that is a good way to think about it. You know, you get a kind of feeling Anyway, the Boyscout speech led to the piano and then the piano led to the pool. The other piano - the one in the chapel - is from Mr. Clark Heritage. Mr. Heritage was a Weyerhaeuser engineer.

R: Yes, we have the Marjorie Heritage Foundation music scholarship.

T: Marjorie Heritage was a pianist. She had a love for the piano. He was a vice-president of Weyerhaeuser in charge of research. He was a poor farm boy in the middle of the depression who went to Illinois Technical School. He kept asking what he could

give (they had no children), what should he give to the Illinois Technical School. He said that of all the forest products, lignin - which is the liquid of pulp - must have great research possibilities. He went back to Illinois Technical School and told them that he would leave them his money if they would concentrate on lignin. They laughed at him. They said everyone had done research on lignin and it was nothing but a waste product. So he came back - I took him to lunch about every three months. He felt mortified that they had laughed at him. He was one of their outstanding successful students. Then he lost his wife, Marjorie. He said to me once, "I have a lot of beautiful music that I don't know what to do with. I said, "Let's give it to Bruce Rodgers and he will see to it that it is properly used." He said, "That will be fine." Then one day he said to me, "I have this beautiful piano which Marjorie loved so very much. I don't know what to do with it." I said, "Let us have it in the chapel." Then he called me about a month later and told us to come and pick it up. So we picked it up and put it in the chapel. Then again, one day after lunch, I said, "Let us go by and see the piano." I don't remember who it was that was playing that day but someone was and he said, "Oh, Marjorie would have loved this." I introduced him to the girl. I kept talking to him about a bequest. He never said he would but he never said he wouldn't. When he died he left us \$375,000 in his will.

R: And part of it was earmarked for the Music School.

T: Right. It was.

R: It pays around \$500, \$600, or \$700 per year.

T: I think after he gave the music, he gave the scholarship, then he gave the piano and then the bequest. We got over fifty percent of his estate. Then you have another piano from Fred Karlen.

R: Yes, that is fairly recent, though.

T: Maybe a year or two ago. His wife, Margaret, I think it was, played the piano. It was a beautiful piano. Then she died and after three or four years he married again. I saw him one time at the Tacoma Club and he said, "Franklin, do you want that piano?" I said, "Oh, we would love to have it." He said, "I don't know how to find the number on the piano." I said, "Well, it is there on the board." He looked and couldn't find it. He sold wood from his factory to the Steinway Company. He wrote back and told the Steinway Company that he could not find the number on the piano and they told him where to look but he still couldn't find it. I went to his apartment and said, "There it is." He said, "I'll write in and find out what it is worth." I said, "Well, you tell us and I will give you a letter." He called one day and said they wanted it out of the apartment - they had the penthouse in the condominium on North C Street. When we went to get it she said, "Be sure to take the seat and every sheet of music." He was very thrilled. He said, "It is in mint condition. There is not a scratch on it." Not too terribly long ago he came up to see it and I went with him. He said, "Oh, these kids have taken good care of it." But

those are sort of interesting little by-plays.

R: Yes, there are so many interesting ways in which the gifts came. We have a Garrigues Foundation Award. We kept our membership in good order with the National Association of Music and we are private. In fact just today, a check came in my name for \$2700. It belongs to Kim Schwindler, President of Students for next year's scholarship.

T: There is also that publishing company scholarship.

R: Yes, Presser. Presser inspired Garrigues to give his money. Garrigues was an attorney and Presser published.

T: Years and years ago I met Mr. Presser and he was a very interesting person. He was also interested in building a retirement home in Florida for teachers of music.

R: Is it finished? Did he ever do it?

T: I think he did. I don't know the details on it but he was a very interesting person. The last time I went to see him his secretary was very protective of him because he had grown to the place where he was not quite remembering.

R: Many schools have Presser Halls which he has built. I would suspect this was before the war.

T: I would think it would have been in the 30's. He took the profits from his publishing companies and put them back into music.

Bruce, this has been wonderful. We have two tapes. We have a lot of material that will be available for the historians. They will know who you are and what you have done. I would like to say I have never worked with a person in whom I have had more enjoyment and felt that you have accomplished a lot. You have a tremendous ability in directing the choir and the School

of Music. We have loved every minute of it. It has
been a real joy. Thank you very, very much.

INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR SEFERIAN

MAY 8, 1979

Dr. T: Ed, when did you come to the University of Puget Sound?

Prof. S: I arrived here twenty years ago. I'm trying to think of the year. I do know this is my twentieth year here.

Dr. T: Where had you been before you came here?

Prof. S: I had previously graduated from the Juilliard School of Music with my masters degree and I taught for one year at the University of Louisville. A friend of mine, Sidney Hart, was on his leave of absence that year so I took his place. And then I came directly to Tacoma.

Dr. T: As I recall, I met you at the Casey Lutton Agency in Chicago.

Prof. S: Yes. When I sent my credentials to Bruce Rogers at the School of Music and when I received a call to come to Chicago to meet you, he said, "Don't forget to bring your violin." I remarked to my wife, "The president of the University wants to hear me play the violin?!" (Laughter) I was really quite impressed about it.

Dr. T: It was most interesting - there were two others, a Mr. Epstein who was concert master from Cincinnati or Cleveland, and there was yourself and one other one. But I liked your personality and I liked the way you played. I felt that you would

fit into the Western psychological atmosphere.

Prof. S: I don't know how you knew that, because I certainly didn't know.

Dr. T: You sort of have an idea that this person will fit and that one won't. I was also thinking in terms of the relationship to the rest of the school, using faculty at the University of Puget Sound. When you came you were to teach strings. There was no relationship with the Tacoma Symphony to begin with was there?

Prof. S: Part of my job was as conductor of the UPS Tacoma Symphony.

Dr. T: That's right. As I recall, Louis Wersen who had been here before, had gone to Philadelphia, so then there was that relationship between UPS Tacoma Symphony.

Prof. S: I think it began with my predecessor who was Leopold Syke. He was here for two years prior to my arrival.

Dr. T: Bruce Rogers was head of the department when you came.

Prof. S: Right.

Dr. T: Tell me about your relationship with the symphony and how it has grown during the years.

Prof. S: During the early years, to be specific, twenty years ago, the University of Puget Sound was putting in a considerable amount of funds into the orchestra. By that I mean, I think our budget that year may have been under one thousand dollars. Since part of my salary was to conduct the symphony and there were other services which the University supplied, I would say at least ninety per cent of the budget was supplied by the University of Puget Sound.

Dr. T: We did this also for the Art League. It grew financially secure and went downtown. We had also done it for the symphony and we had also structured the Natural History Museum. They were sort of educational adjuncts to the University. Were there many students in the symphony when you came?

Prof. S: I am not absolutely sure. I would say probably ten students from the University of Puget Sound.

Dr. T: How many would there be now?

Prof. S: Possibly twenty.

Dr. T: How big is the symphony now?

Prof. S: The symphony is around eighty-two personnel.

Dr. T: As I recall, the symphony has grown through the years in numbers and it certainly has a very phenomenal reputation.

How did you develop this?

Prof. S: Fund raising! (Laughter). That is the secret! As you well know.

Dr. T: What is your budget now?

Prof. S: Our budget is approximately \$108,000. Actually, it is a small budget when you consider the services the orchestra provides to the community. The reason why it is at that minimum amount is because half of the orchestra are union members at the present time. They are paid a fee that is specified through the union. The townspeople are given one-half of that scale. Of course, the students receive academic credit. The mere fact that since our concerts are free, complimentary - incidentally, this is the only orchestra in the entire nation that can produce this for its community. It is really quite unique. That is one of the reasons that we can operate with the kind of budget that we have.

Dr. T: Who are some of the guest artists that you have had?

Prof. S: We've had Leonard Rose, Michael Rabin, and others.

Next year we'll have Rudolph Firkusny and Carlos Montoya is coming.

Our artists are of international repute.

Dr. T: Are there categories of orchestras in the United States?

Prof. S: The categories that orchestras find themselves in are not categories that are synonymous with their ability. These categories are only associated with the budgets of orchestras. Those orchestras that have budgets of one million dollars and above are called "regional orchestras."

Dr. T: That would be Boston Symphony, Chicago Symphony and New York Symphony.

Prof. S: Exactly. Then there are the major symphonies whose budgets are five hundred thousand to one million. And then there are the symphonies with one hundred thousand to five which are considered "urban orchestras" of which the Tacoma Symphony is one. We grew up through the ranks from community to metropolitan.

Dr. T: Your \$108,000 budget is part of that service in kind?

Prof. S: Yes. The University provides approximately \$15,000 of that budget.

Dr. T: Is that your salary?

Prof. S: No.

Dr. T: Is your salary considered in the budget?

Prof. S: Yes.

Dr. T: In your new relationship, where you will be here full-time, will it affect your relationship with the symphony?

Prof. S: No.

Dr. T: You do a great deal public relations-wise for the University. Tell me about that.

Prof. S: After seeing how you operated all these years, how successful you've been... I decided very early upon my arrival here that if the orchestra was going to be successful that we were going to need funds. If you need funds, you need a fundraiser. I discovered early that when you solicit funds from various organizations, they always want to talk to the person who is on top. So naturally I fell into that category since I am conductor, musical director and chief fund-raiser for the symphony. I have been somewhat successful at it, I'm told by my board of directors. But because they do very little fund-raising, they probably want me to continue in that role. I enjoy it. I find it very satisfying. I enjoy talking to business people downtown. It is a source of great satisfaction to me.

Dr. T: It really is. You feel like you are achieving, that you are doing something worthwhile. As you think in terms of the total relationship of the University to the musical community, how do you react to that?

Prof. S: My view is that the Tacoma Symphony is not only good for the community but it is good for the University. During these days I feel our University relationship, University-community relationship, should be at its optimum. I sometimes feel that it isn't. I believe that the Tacoma Symphony enhances that position. Not only are we providing a vehicle for students to perform in, but in all our PR we pronounce that the orchestra is supported by the University of Puget Sound.

Dr. T: Do you consider the Tacoma Symphony in competition with the Seattle Symphony or the Seattle Symphony in competition with the Tacoma Symphony?

Prof. S: No. We actually can't. The Seattle Symphony has a budget of over three-million dollars annually. We just can't compete with the players that they have, the minimum salary next year is approximately fourteen thousand and our people are getting at the very most four to five hundred annually. It is an outlet for those musicians who want to perform in a symphony. It is an outlet for those students who are in the School of Music at the University of Puget Sound. And it is an outlet for many professional musicians who want to perform in an orchestra.

Dr. T: Are there many of our students who want to play in it who don't get to?

Prof. S: At the present time, the majority of the students at the School of Music who want to play in the symphony are. Occasionally, we don't have spots for those who would like to. But they are minimal.

Dr. T: Is part of it because they are not ready to play in a symphony orchestra?

Prof. S: That is part of it. A more accurate response would be that you can only use two clarinets in an orchestra. If we had five clarinet students at the University of Puget Sound naturally three are not going to be able to participate.

Dr. T: When you came did you find much of a musical following in the City?

Prof. S: Yes. Of course that following has increased. I think

in the early years we had approximately one hundred donors. At the present time we have over eight hundred donors to the symphony. These donations vary from five dollars to our largest which is \$10,000 annually.

Dr. T: You said a moment ago that we were unique in that we provided concerts for free. Tell me how that happens.

Prof. S: Since there are over fourteen hundred orchestras in the entire nation, I suppose one likes to think of his own group as being unique. To be unique you have to be different. Since we are able to meet our budgetary commitments we offer all our concerts free to the entire community. These are with internationally reknowned artists as soloists. There is no other orchestra in the nation that offers this kind of service to its community. I think we can be very proud of that concept.

Dr. T: I have gone a good many times and you practically have a standing room only most of the time at the Temple Theater.

Prof. S: I wouldn't say most of the time. We have full houses at the majority of our concerts. It is true that certain artists do attract more than others. Our last concert last month was a Greco. We turned away three hundred and fifty people. Then again there are only certain artists that attract that many people.

Dr. T: You play in the Temple. Do you have a dress rehearsal there before you play or do you practice up here?

Prof. S: We have six rehearsals for each concert. We have the dress rehearsal on the preceding evening of the concert at the Temple Theater. Then we have the concert.

Dr. T: You said you had dress rehearsal at the Temple Theater the night before each concert. Do people come to listen then?

Prof. S: Occasionally there are requests to attend the dress rehearsal if they cannot attend concert. We normally grant that request.

Dr. T: Are you a tough conductor?

Prof. S: I am demanding. I don't know if I am tough. Being conductor is still one of the only positions in our country where the position itself is undemocratic. In other words, what the conductor says goes. It has to be that way. A conductor is in front of eighty-five musicians. You can't have eighty-five different views. You can only survive with one. It is a very undemocratic way of existing.

Dr. T: Do you ever have any problems with some musicians who disagree with you?

Prof. S: Yes indeed. I get phone-calls constantly from varying kinds of problems. I received a phone-call a few weeks ago from a person in the orchestra who was unhappy sitting seventh chair in the first violin section. She thought she should be sitting sixth chair! (Laughter). These are some of the problems that a conductor has.

Dr. T: How do you determine whether she is sixth or seventh? Is it her ability?

Prof. S: The best way, of course, would be to have auditions. We don't have auditions in the Tacoma Symphony except for new players who want to participate. Those players who have been in

the orchestra for many, many years are not asked to audition.

It is a combination of seniority and ability.

Dr. T: When we built the Music Building they wanted a special room in which to practice. Is that a good design we got?

Prof. S: The band rehearsal room is very adequate.

Dr. T: I hear some of the orchestra people and band people call it the snakepit. Is that typical?

Prof. S: I have never heard that.

Dr. T: I remember there was a lot of pressure put on to have an auditorium-type room and we went way down to do it, and then they had plateaus that had to be big enough to put drums on and that sort of thing. There was a lot of discussion when we built that building about that room.

Prof. S: We do need an auditorium on this campus. This is the only thing that you couldn't get to because of all your other commitments.

Dr. T: Just between us, the girl's playfield was kept for an auditorium site.

Prof. S: I remember you telling me that many years ago.

Dr. T: As a matter of fact, I desperately hope that Mr. Clapp will build it. That is why there is parking over by the Music Building, by the Science Building. There is parking by the Field House and by Todd Hall because we felt that if we could have an auditorium that would seat 3500 to 4000 and have it acoustically proper, we could program plays and concerts and civic meetings. But that was one of the dreams that I never realized. I don't know whether it will ever come. That is why that area was never

allocated for a building.

Prof. S: PLU is building a performing arts center. That is suppose to go up within a three year period. That concerns me.

Dr. T: How big an auditorium will they have?

Prof. S: I don't know.

Dr. T: Through the years - I shouldn't say this - we built a science building then they built one. They have had to build two more since because they build them small. They build to match us. They have done some good things. I think the Olsen Auditorium is a very fine thing and is multiple use for athletics and otherwise. Whatever we did, we did well but we reserved what is the girl's playing field for the auditorium. Ed, is there other things that you might tell us about the orchestra or yourself? Where were you born?

Prof. S: My home is Cleveland, Ohio. I was born in 1931, that makes me forty-eight.

Dr. T: Oh, you're a youngster! What did your father do?

Prof. S: My father was an oriental-rug repairman. He was rather successful at it. He was quite a workman.

Dr. T: What country was he from?

Prof. S: Turkey, from Armenian descent.

Dr. T: Weren't you in the Marines?

Prof. S: I was in the United States Marine Band in Washington D.C. during the Korean conflict. Our main job was to perform at the White House for the state dinners of the president. They were very exciting years.

Dr. T: Tell me what presidents were there when you were there.

Prof. S: We were there during the Truman and Eisenhower years.

Dr. T: You played the violin?

Prof. S: Yes. That was my job. Very exciting. As a matter of fact, every time I see a Marine today, I salute. (Laughter).

Whether it was indoctrination, I don't know. We had quite a few Marines here on campus. John Lantz is an old Marine.

Dr. T: And Col. Meier of the Law School is a Marine.

Prof. S: Yes, and there are a few others.

Dr. T: I wondered because I had heard that you had a special assignment but I didn't know what it was. You were in the White House during Truman and Eisenhower.

Prof. S: The end of Truman and the beginning of Eisenhower. That was my assignment during the Korean War.

Dr. T: That was a good assignment if you could get it. Of course you have to have special talents for it.

Prof. S: I was very fortunate that I didn't have to go to basic training. I received my sergeant's stripe the second day that I was in the Corp. The only basic training I've ever had was practicing my salute in front of a mirror! (Laughter). I must say I have an excellent salute!

Dr. T: You have been under Dr. Rodgers ever since you came haven't you?

Prof. S: Yes.

Dr. T: Bruce Rodgers has been a very dedicated person through the years and I think he did a great job. Do you have any accolades or criticisms of him?

Prof. S: Bruce and I got along very well. I knew what areas I was expected to perform in and I knew what areas not to interfere in. As long as one knows his parameters there is no problem.

Bruce and I got along very well. We had some conflicts through the years but they were minor.

Dr. T: You have differences of opinion. You just can't live that long with other people and not have differences.

As I mentioned earlier we will transcribe this and get a copy to you and ask you to edit it. It will be part of the permanent archives of the University of Puget Sound.

ORAL HISTORY AGREEMENT

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I/We hereby grant to the University of Puget Sound all rights
to the interview of Dr. and Mrs. Raymond Seward conducted by
Dr. R. Franklin Thompson on the 19th day of May,
197⁸ . I/We hereby authorize the University of Puget Sound to make
the interview available for such scholarly, educational, and business
purposes as shall be determined by the President, the Board of
Trustees or their agent.

Interviewee Olive Seward

Date _____

Interviewer _____

Date _____

INTERVIEW WITH
DR. AND MRS. RAYMOND SEWARD
BY R. FRANKLIN THOMPSON
May 19, 1978

T: Do you remember, Ray, when you came to the University?

Ray: 1923.

T: Do you remember that, too, Olive?

Olive: Very well.

T: That was the year before they moved up on the new campus?

Olive: Yes, he spent one year on the old campus.

T: Were you involved with the University then?

Olive: Yes. I was Dr. Todd's secretary at that time. I did some studying too, but back in 1919 was when I first commenced working with Dr. Todd.

T: He came in 1913, didn't he?

Olive: Yes.

T: Can you tell me about the old campus? You were teaching physics and you were also quite involved with athletics, weren't you?

Ray: Yes.

Olive: He was the first track coach they had on a volunteer basis. When he first came, the boys knew that he was interested in track and they wanted him to take them over to a meet at the University of Washington, so he did that. He watched them and they were so anxious to take part, and they had no one to help them. He said he just felt that he should do something about it, so he volunteered to do the coaching. He had been a football and track man at Pomona College and had participated with the Olympic Club in Berkeley while working on his master's degree. He had also coached in high schools

and in a military academy in California before coming to Tacoma. He was the C.P.S. track coach for many years, as a volunteer. Also, as a volunteer, he assisted with football coaching and coached the C.P.S. Reserves.

T: I know through the years men have told me how wonderful he was, and he was the timekeeper, I remember, when I came--he and Charlie Robbins. Tell me, Olive, when did you first come to the University of Puget Sound.

Olive: I guess two or three years before 1919--I've forgotten just when. I was doing a little work with the Committee on Armenian, Syrian and Jewish Relief at that time, during the war years. Senator Davis was chairman of that organization and so he got me to work with them. I did some secretarial work, and then I was in charge of running the office for awhile.

T: Was the Hill Campaign over when you came in 1919?

Olive: I think it was. We had several big campaigns while I was working for Dr. Todd.

T: Do you remember, for instance, when then moved the campus to the new location?

Olive: Oh, yes.

Ray: I was just one year on the old campus.

T: Do you remember the students having a wagon and pulling it with a rope and in it was the Color Post, the library books and the two holly trees?

Ray: I have a faint recollection.

Olive: I know they pulled the Color Post up there. Dr. Todd used to say he was kind of ashamed, afterwards, that he made those youngsters do all that

work. (Laughter)

T: That Color Post was awfully close to his heart and it always bothered me that we outgrew it after we got so many students and G.I.'s we couldn't continue it, and of course Pacific Lutheran pulled it down two or three times and painted it and ruined it. It was a great tradition while it lasted and of course I think Dr. Todd had based it on some of the traditions he knew from back East.

You probably knew Dr. Todd better than anybody else. Can you tell me about him?

Olive: He certainly was a fine person to work with. I think he had a wonderful vision of what U.P.S. was going to become.

T: He just gave the most wonderful foundation to build on. I often admire him because in his day they didn't have the income tax factor to help or sort of force people to give.

Olive: No, when I was talking with someone from over at U.P.S. about the big campaign that is underway now, I said, "Well, this is an awful lot of money. Back in the early days when we were trying to raise \$250,000 or \$500,000 that came as almost as big a task as what you're doing now."

T: I think that is right because there is more money and it is inflated money, now, but then people only gave because Dr. Todd sold them an idea but not because it was a deductible factor.

Olive: He went around to so many of the towns and churches and the contributions, in the main, were small because people didn't have the money that they

have now to give away.

T: I had a woman tell me yesterday, when I was taping, that Dr. Todd always had them say "Our University, our University."

Olive: I was going to tell you that, too. He used to go to the churches, preaching, talking about C.P.S., and he would get all the children in the Sunday School to yelling, "Our University-Our University"! At least, they thought about it for awhile.

T: They still talk about it, because he was so good. I was talking to a man who knew him when he was quite young and he said he never knew a man who had so much drive and so much enthusiasm and so much dedication as Dr. Todd and that must've been very true.

He had four children, didn't he?

Olive: Yes.

T: There was Wesley, E. Paul, Florence and Junia. Did you know Junia very well?

Olive: Yes.

T: Did you ever know that she and husband used to play bridge with Mr. and Mrs. Norman Robbins?

Olive: I knew they were friends because we all went to our church. She used to play bridge with some of the faculty people, too.

T: This bequest we got of \$1,300,000 was from Norman Robbins and this was a year or so ago now, and he said, "Junia would have liked that--Junia would have liked that!" It went back to that relationship.

Dr. Todd must've had to have been gone a long time often, wasn't he?

Olive: Yes, he was away a lot.

T: And he used to go back East to the meetings of the foundations, etc.?

Olive: Every year he almost always had to leave, well, before New Year's Eve, anyway, so he couldn't spend the whole holiday time around here, because the meetings were scheduled so that it would be easy for the people in the Midwest and the East to get to them but not those from way out here.

T: Do you remember when he received the gift from Mrs. Jones for Jones Hall?

Olive: Yes. There isn't much to tell except that she gave the money in memory of her husband.

T: Her name was Franke.

Olive: Franke (pronounced Frankie). She used to come out to the campus every once in awhile. She was quite interested and when they dedicated the campus she came and she even held the plow a little bit when they were breaking the ground. They had students hitched to the plow and the students pulled it and she was one of those who held on.

T: We have this picture of when I think it was dedicated and Dr. Todd and Mrs. Todd are in it, and Senator Davis and Mrs. Jones and some of the others there. Do you recall when they put the campus cornerstone north of Jones Hall--the stone with "Dedicated to Learning, Good Government and Christian Religion"?

Olive: Yes.

T: There is a rumor that Dr. Todd thought that the campus was going to face North rather than East. Do you know anything about that?

Olive: I don't recall that he did think that. I thought that he thought it was going to continue facing the way it is.

T: We had problems because we had three or four car accidents on that stone, so we moved it. I always thought that was one of the times that I disappointed Dr. Todd and, of course, I wouldn't have disappointed him for anything. I didn't know about it until afterward.

Who were some of the outstanding faculty in those days, besides Ray. Senator Davis?

Olive: I was going to mention Senator Davis. We would say Dean Henry, wouldn't we, Ray?

T: Was Hanawalt there then?

Olive: Hanawalt was here.

Ray: I had done quite a lot of teaching before I came here to U.P.S.

T: Where did you teach, Ray?

Ray: Different places--in California.

T: Was that in college or high school?

Ray: High School.

Olive: Most of the places were in secondary schools and he taught in a military academy before he came up here, during the war. He tried to enlist but that bad knee that he had kept him out.

T: His football knee.

Olive: That's right, so he taught in a military school down in California.

T: You have had so many wonderful students, Ray, who went out from your leadership. Can you remember some of them? Was Bob Loftness one of them?

Ray: Yes.

T: How about Rau, Ronald Rau?

Ray: Yes, I was very much interested in him.

T: He has just been elected to the Board of Trustees by the Alumni Association.

Olive: That's nice. By the way, have you heard about this accelerator that is being built back there at Brookhaven?

T: I have read a little about it but I don't know much about it.

Olive: He's in on that. He sent Ray a diagram of it.

T: How wonderful. That goes to show how much they love him because they want to keep in touch.

Olive: Ronald comes here to see him everytime when he comes to town.

This is a quarter of a billion dollar piece of equipment and there will be just one in the world like it, and scientists will come there to use it.

Ray: It will be the only one.

Olive: That's what Ronald said. He said there are some other types of equipment on that order where they have just one because it is so expensive.

T: It is amazing what they can do with these. These youngsters you train-- and you send them out and you never know what is going to happen. They create a whole new world, don't they?

Olive: Ronald said that six experiments can be going on on this at a time.

T: Do you remember when Howarth Hall was built?

Olive: Oh yes.

T: Didn't they build the first floor only?

Olive: Yes and first they had the Commons down there--the dining room. When they got the rest of the building completed, the physics department moved down there.

T: I remember when I came from Willamette for the 50th anniversary that I sat down in the Commons and had a doughnut and coffee with Arthur Frederick, and I remember the Commons being down there.

There was a great lot of agitation when Dr. Todd was able to get that money from the Howarth Estate. Do you remember much about that?

Olive: I don't remember too much about it.

T: Didn't Mr. Howarth leave it to the City with the understanding that it should be used where it would do the greatest good.

Olive: I think it was something like that and some of the men worked with him. I'm trying to think of the name of one of them--his father was a doctor.

T: Whitacre?

Olive: No, not Whitacre. He was on the Board, of course, for a long time. Robeck. He wasn't one of our trustees but he was a man who had worked with Howarth and I think he helped--or was it Robeck?

T: Mr. Comfort told me he had a great deal to do with the University receiving the money. I never knew whether it was factual or not.

Olive: When the building was dedicated, it was kind of amusing. Dr. Todd

didn't think it was. When they were planning the ceremony, different ones were to do different things, like pulling the sheet away from the plaque, etc., and Dr. Todd, while they were rehearsing, said "Mrs. Meadowsweet" instead of Meadowcroft. He said, "I hope I don't do that on the day of the program," and sure enough, he did!

T: Oh, no! (Laughter)

It is very interesting that now Howarth Meadowcroft is now Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees and that was his Mother. She was the wife of Dr. Meadowcroft and he was a dentist but he did not practice after he married her. No doubt, Howarth Meadowcroft one day will be chairman of the Board of Trustees. There were three sisters, Mrs. Pilz, Mrs. Meadowcroft and Mrs. Moody. When we were renovating Howarth to make it into the School of Education it cost \$600,000, and I went to see Mr. Pilz to see if he would be interested in it and he said, "No, that's the trouble with giving buildings. Every generation you have to rebuild them." But Howarth Meadowcroft and the Meadowcrofts have been very helpful and they have gotten the Weyerhaeusers to be very helpful.

About how long did they use Howarth as just one floor--two or three years?

Olive: Oh, yes. I can't remember exactly but it was a few years, probably around two or three.

T: Were you involved with Dr. Todd in buying the campus?

Olive: Yes, I was there when he bought it. There were six locations they

were considering here in the City, and near by; and the one that we have now is the one that Dr. Todd thought was the best choice because it was roomy enough and yet it was in the City. So many of our students had to work their way through school. A lot of the young men in those days used to have jobs in the mills and in all kinds of places in order to earn money to come to school. There were beautiful areas for the campus outside the City but they wouldn't have been convenient for them.

T: I think it was an ideal choice. Didn't they buy some of the property from the YMCA? Wasn't there a YMCA track up there?

Olive: I think the YMCA did own ^{some} separately. There was an old race track where our students used to go to practice running and various things such as baseball, etc.

T: They tell me that in front of Todd Hall there is still an impression where they used to run. I don't know whether it is true or not but it is a nice thing to think about.

Didn't Dr. Todd have to buy that area from a half a dozen people?

Olive: I really have forgotten how many people were involved in the ownership.

T: Didn't they used to call the big hill Huckleberry Hill?

Olive: Yes. I used to pick huckleberries there when I was a child and I learned to make huckleberry pie.

The YMCA racetrack was what they called it and that was right down in front of that hill.

T: There were some beautiful dogwoods on that hill. I didn't like to see the hill come down because the dogwoods were so beautiful, you remember, in the Spring, but we had to do it in order to get the location for the football field and the stadium.

Do you remember some unusual trustees? Do you remember E. L. Blaine?

Olive: Very well. He was a prominent Seattle businessman; a member of the Council there for awhile. His father was one of the early settlers in Seattle and active in the Methodist Church over there. Mr. Blaine was chairman of the Board at UPS for many years and he was so faithful. He always came over to the meetings and he came over for special committee meetings often when they needed him, and he just felt it was partly his school. He was interested in everything.

T: He and Dr. Todd must've been about the same age, weren't they?

Olive: I think so but I just don't remember that. Mr. Blaine was a large man--tall and rather heavy--a little bit slow moving and Dr. Todd, you know, was wiry and on the move!

T: They made a good team, though, didn't they.

Olive: Yes, they did.

T: I knew him, of course, as he was Chairman of the Board when I came and for about three or four years after, but he was in his latter years then and hard of hearing. But he was very dedicated and wonderful. He really had the complete dedication of the school.

Olive: Yes, indeed he did.

T: I taped his son and daughter-in-law and his daughter last Tuesday and we were talking about him and they were saying how he really lived for the school.

Do you remember other trustees? Do you remember Mumaw?

Olive: Yes. He was a very fine member of the Board. Of course, he lived down near Aberdeen and so he didn't get up to the campus as often as Mr. Blaine did but he was very faithful in coming to the meetings. He came when he was needed especially.

T: Do you remember Mr. Newbegin?

Olive: Yes, he was a former mayor of Tacoma.

T: Was he very much interested in the school?

Olive: Yes, he was--very much so.

T: Then there was a Dr. Whitacre.

Olive: Yes.

T: He had two sons--a doctor son and an engineer son, Horace. Did he work very much as a trustee?

Olive: Yes, he did. He was on the Executive Committee and they, of course, had a lot of extra meetings; he was always very much interested.

T: Do you remember when Dr. Todd thought of retiring. Did he talk to you about it at all?

Olive: Yes.

T: He retired in 1942. Had he talked about it very long before that?

Olive: Well, just in a general way. He hadn't specially said way in ad-

vance, "I'm going to retire right at . . ." and stated a time.

T: How old was he when he retired, do you know?

Olive: I don't remember just exactly -- around 76, it seems.

T: I was trying to think the other day when he was born but I'll have to look it up. I don't know. But he was really wonderful. You recall that about three months after I came I asked him to write the history of the University and we set up an office in the basement of Jones Hall. He had this lady who was a former librarian. . . .

Olive: Miss Riemer--Charlotte Riemer.

T: She had been a librarian and she did a lot of research for him and he enjoyed it very much and I was so pleased that he did the history. He came in when he had finished it and said, "Well, Mr. President, here it is," and he laid it on the desk. I asked, "Are you through with it?" He said, "Yes, I'm all finished with it." So then I said, "Well, Doctor, I've got another favor I want to ask you. I'd like to have you write your own personal memoirs." He said, "Oh, would you really?" And I said, "Yes, I would, because really you were the key force in this school for all those years-- 29 years" . . . or whatever it was. He said he'd think about it and that was only about six months before he died and he barely got started on that. But I thought it was wonderful because we shared rather like a father and son and if we got a gift, I'd tell him about it and he would love it; and we would talk about what people could give and what they might give; and we talked about the Collins people and what they would do. Did Mr. Everell S.

Collins used to come to the Board meetings?

Olive: Just occasionally. Not very often. He used to be in touch with the school and Dr. Todd used to write to him all the time and he wrote letters back; and one of his sons was finally a member of the Board.

T: Alton. Alton died about four months ago. His daughter Diane came here and she graduated and was certified for teaching. That would be about seven years ago when she graduated. Truman Collins was on the Willamette Board and Alton Collins was on our Board; Mrs. Goudy was the daughter and she was on the Willamette Board, too. They have been very much interested in Willamette but they have helped us a great deal through the years and gave us the beginning of the money for the Collins Memorial Library, as you know. Were you involved with the literary societies?

Olive: Yes, I was in the Philomatheans.

T: Let's see, there were the Philomatheans, the Amphictyons and the

Olive: Altrurians.

T: What that the one that was coeducational?

Olive: They all were--all three of these. The Thetas--that was really a literary society but they always called themselves a sorority because they wanted to be Kappa Alpha Theta eventually. Then the H.C.S. was a men's organization, though it was really a literary society, too. Those two, Thetas and H.C.S. . . .

T: What did H.C.S. stand for?

Olive: I never heard. (Laughter)

T: That was part of the secret mystery.

Olive: I suppose so.

T: Did they meet once a week?

Olive: Yes.

T: Didn't people have to prepare programs and papers, etc.

Olive: Yes, they had to prepare papers, etc., and sometimes musical numbers. Mildred Pollom was in the Philomatheons (you were at Lester's funeral), and Russell and Ernest Clay were Philos, and Mabel Clay was a Philo, and we thought we had the best people in school there.

T: You certainly must've. Do you remember Dr. Chuinard?

Olive: Yes. He was an Amphyc, I believe. (laughter)

T: Was he student body president?

Olive: Yes.

T: Did the student body government have much --did they do much in those days or was it more of an honor?

Olive: Well, they did some things. I don't know if they tried to do as many things in running the school as they do now. They want to have quite a lot of say in how the school is run, don't they?

T: Not as much as they did during the Vietnam war, but they still want their so-called "in put", you know.

Olive: In those earlier days, of course, students were not represented on the Board of Trustees; they had a lot to do with planning student affairs

and they felt that what they were doing was important. It was not quite the same as it is now.

T: I think that students were more mature, in many ways, in those days than they are now. But it seems like they were such a good group of students.

Do you remember James Milligan?

Olive: Yes, but of course he was out of school before I was around here.

He was a minister and he used to come to the school very often; a loyal alumnus, and he always used to call me "College of Puget Sound" because that was the way I answered the telephone! (Laughter)

T: I taped him the other day. He's 96 now and lives at Wesley Gardens and he remembers the meeting of the Conference when they called the conference with the special idea to see whether the University would continue.

They had one or two of those times when it was really questionable. He was the man--young, red-haired, vivacious--and he gave the speech that carried the day and they decided to try to continue a year or two longer.

Do you remember any of the trustee meetings, for instance, where (in the minutes it says) they met and discussed whether they could continue and the fact that Mr. Collins hadn't said anything up to that moment; finally, he said, "You only need \$6,000; I'll give \$3,000 if you'll raise \$3,000."

So they accepted his challenge and kept the school going. That was before your time.

Olive: Yes.

T: You talked about the district superintendent.

Olive: Benjamin F. Brooks.

T: He was district superintendent of this area.

Olive: Yes, the Tacoma area. At that time, I think, Seattle and Tacoma were separate. They were for a long time and then they were combined.

T: Do you remember the relationship with the bishops, so far as the University was concerned?

Olive: Yes, I knew all of the bishops, beginning with Bishop Shepard, I believe. He was the first one.

T: Who were some of the other bishops, Olive?

Olive: I knew . . . Let's see, John Magee didn't get to be a bishop, did he?

T: No, that was his brother.

Olive: I knew both of them.

T: John Magee became the president of Cornell in Iowa.

Ray: My mother graduated from Grinnell College, in Iowa, and my brother used to get Grinnell and Cornell mixed up.

T: (Laughter) It is easily done, you know.

T: Did the church really help very much in those days?

Olive: Yes, I think it did. I believe it really helped more than it does now.

T: It really kept it going, didn't it?

Olive: Yes.

T: And it was really sacrificial, wasn't it?

Olive: As I said before, people didn't have large amounts of money. They gave a lot of small gifts.

T: I remember many years ago I had the funeral of one of the pioneer ministers and when we left the cemetery, I walked to the car with the daughter and she said, "When I was a little girl, I used to hate that school, because when I got a hole in my shoe and I would tell my father I needed new shoes, he would say, 'Well, honey, you'd better put a piece of cardboard in it because we have to give the money to the college so it can go on.'" That's one of the reasons why through the years I've tried so hard to keep a close relationship with the church.

Olive: It certainly paid in those early days, or there wouldn't have been a school.

T: That's right. That's one of the reasons we have to do everything we can to keep the school related to the church and the church related to the school.

Olive: I think so, too.

T: We are now the largest Methodist college, not counting the great universities, like Southern California, Syracuse, Southern Methodist, and some of those; but we are the largest four-year college.

Olive: The largest Methodist.

T: That's right.

Olive: Did you ever hear of Dr. John W. Hancher who used to help put on the campaigns?

T: Didn't he have a company that put on the campaigns?

Olive: Well, it was sort of a promotional organization. He had been a college president, I believe--was it at Hamline? Somewhere back there. Then he got into doing this financial work and he would go around and help colleges. He had a woman who did the publicity work. I've been trying to think of her name. She wrote all of the publicity. ~~Sometimes~~
at least
She was out here ~~and~~ for one campaign, ~~she was~~, other times she wrote the publicity from her office back in Chicago and sent it out. She always dressed in brown; she always used kind of a buff colored stationery and brown typewriter ribbon, and everything she had to do with was brown.

T: How many campaigns do you think Dr. Todd had through the years?
I remember the talk about the Hancher promotional material.

Olive: Dr. Hancher helped him with two or three, but it is kind of hard for me to remember now just how many there were because they were all kind of alike.

T: They came one right after another, too.

Olive: That's right.

T: I know that Dr. Todd spent quite a lot of time raising money for endowment. Do you remember anything about this or about the emphasis on endowment?

Olive: Just that he thought they had to have endowment.

T: He was very good about it, because he put a lot of money in endowment. When I came, the alumni used to joke and say, "Dr. Todd raised the money

and Charles Robbins kept it," and that's how we got the University going.

Do you remember your relationship with Mr. and Mrs. Robbins.

Olive: Yes. They were graduates of DePauw and Mrs. Robbins' father was a missionary in South America. Mrs. Robbins planned to go back to South America when she graduated from DePauw and Mr. Robbins wanted to go down there, too, when they were going to be married, so he worked in a business position of some kind down there. I don't know just what it was. They lived in several different countries in South America.

T: Then they came up here and Dr. Todd had him for business manager?

Olive: Yes.

T: I always felt he was a very dedicated person and a person who really was very, very interested in doing everything he could to make the University strong.

Olive: Mr. and Mrs. Woods lived with the Robbins' for quite a while.

T: Who?

Thos. B.

Olive: Mrs. Robbins' parents, Dr. and Mrs. Woods. Dr. Woods became very forgetful and would wander off so they had to build a high fence around their back yard so he would be safe. It was rather hard to do what needed to be done for him, so ^{there some} / was thought some of putting him in some kind of a home or institution. So Mrs. Woods said, "All right, I'm ready to go, too. He doesn't go without me. I go wherever he goes." So they didn't do that; they just kept him at home and built the fence around the back yard so he couldn't wander way and get hurt. It was too bad because he was quite a brilliant man.

T: He must've been very elderly then.

Olive: Yes, he was. He had a long white beard and he was hard of hearing.

Mrs. Robbins used to sit beside him in church and take notes on the sermon

and pass them over to him so he would know what the minister was

preaching about. He was very much interested in astronomy in the

Southern Hemisphere and an astronomer from Harvard University was a

friend of his. Mrs. Robbins had some material, some things they had worked

out, and she turned some of it over to Ray. We didn't get to give it back

to her. We went out to see them once and they were both ill. Do you

remember, Ray, that Martin Nelson brought some of that material over two

or three weeks ago and wondered if maybe we should send it back to Harvard

to be preserved there because it should be saved someplace?

T: Do you remember the coming of Frank Williston?

Olive: Yes.

T: He had gone to school here, hadn't he?

Olive: He was a student here for three years and then went back to . . . Ohio

Wesleyan or Iowa Wesleyan.

T: Ohio Wesleyan.

Olive: He and his twin brother.

Ray: I was born in Iowa.

T: What part of Iowa?

Ray: Montecello.

T: Just like the President--Jefferson.

Was Williston a natural leader?

Olive: I think so.

T: He was certainly much beloved by his students, wasn't he?

There were three of them when I came--Williston, Schaefer and Tomlinson--and Dr. Todd had done a magnificent job getting those three people because they were really outstanding professors. Do you remember the coming of Charles Battin?

Olive: Yes.

T: Was he kind of a stormy petrel when he was younger?

Olive: Well, he was, kind of.

T: I always figured if there was some kind of strange article in the Trail Battin had written it and gotten some student to sign it. But he was much beloved by his students.

Olive: Yes, he was. Dr. Todd used to think he was kind of crude in some of things he did and some of the things he said (laughter); he used to try to get him to do differently but he couldn't succeed very well. (Laughter)

T: Well, I tried, too, and I didn't succeed either. It was very interesting that when Dr. Battin died and his brother, John Battin, came from Kansas.

I talked to the brother afterward and told him that we certainly appreciated

Dr. Battin. I said, "He was absolutely dedicated to his students and

sometimes he was critical of the school but this was understandable. I never

could quite figure out how he got a station wagon every year or so and he

would fill it with students and he would go to the debate tournaments in Ohio,

Florida, Pennsylvania." You remember that. I said, "I never could quite figure

out how he did that, but it was wonderful for the students." He said, "I can tell you. I bought those station wagons for him and I subsidized his trips. So it was kind of a solution to the mystery of how, under the sun, Battin could do that! But his brother was a very wealthy Kansas wheat farmer and he would just buy him a station wagon and say here's a thousand dollars for your trips.

Olive: Was that the only brother he had, because I met one of his brothers?

Rather a tall man?

T: Tall and kind of thin.

Olive: Yes.

T: I don't know if he was the only brother but I do know he was John Battin and that he was from Kansas.

Ray: He used to say, "Battin--he knows very little Latin!"

(Laughter)

T: Do you remember McMillin? How did he happen to get on the faculty?

Olive: Dr. Todd knew him at Willamette and they needed a man to teach some of the chemistry courses he could teach so Dr. Todd hired him.

T: I always felt, when I looked at it objectively, that he was very insecure because he didn't have the degrees and he didn't have the discipline.

Olive: That's it. He wanted to be the head of the chemistry department when Dean Henry was retiring, but Dr. Todd told him he couldn't because he didn't have the qualifications for it. So then he switched to geology and he was

saying all the time how Dr. So and So over at the University would say, "Well, now, Mac, you just do this and you will get your degree." But he never got it.

T: No, and really, he wasn't trained in any basic discipline and yet at the same time he had been here for many years and the students loved him because he was an easy teacher.

Olive: There were some who liked him and some who didn't. He did try, sometimes, to make some trouble for some of the faculty members.

T: Yes, the old "divide and conquer" --get this one to talking about that one, and it was not an easy situation. Do you remember when Tomlinson came?

Olive: Yes.

T: He was in German, wasn't he?

Olive: Yes.

T: Was he married when he first came?

Olive: Yes. He married his wife while he was still in Germany.

T: Her name was Knoel and I knew the mother very well. She was a refugee. She told me one time how she had to walk out of her house and leave her beautiful silver and all of very great keepsakes because the Nazi were coming, and she just had to walk away and leave it. It must've been a very great heartbreak to her.

Do you remember any of the other traditions of the school?

Did they have May Day, Homecoming, etc.?

Olive: Oh, yes, we always had quite a May Day program. Some of them were held up on the new campus, too. I remember one May Day that they had a maypole dance and I was in it. Mrs. Hovious liked to do things just right and she planned this one out in detail. After the whole thing was over some of the boys from the dorm planned something she knew nothing about; Clyde Kinch, do you remember him?

T: Yes.

Olive: Well, he dressed up like a girl/-I guess maybe he was supposed
in a white dress
boys
to have been a queen or something, and they/ wheeled him in a wheel
barrow and they tipped him over (Laughter) and Mrs. Hovious thought
that was an awful climax to her May Day program.

T: Didn't she teach P.E.?

Olive: No, speech. She planned one big pageant up on the present campus. She had Ezra Meeker in it and he had his ox team there. It was an historic pageant. They had soldiers from the Fort to represent the Indians and the pioneers and they had a mock battle up there on this Huckleberry Hill that you were talking about. People sat around on the hillside and watched down below before the campus was improved.

T: I've heard about that. It must've been quite an event.

Olive: It was.

T: Do you remember the coming of Martha Pearl Jones?

Olive: Oh, yes. I was the first one to meet her. It was a Saturday that she was to arrive and things were pretty well closed up. Even Dr. Todd couldn't be there that day when she sent word that she could come, so I waited for her in the office and got acquainted. I showed her around some.

T: She was one of those that when the Lord made her he broke the mold. She was so dedicated to students and so dedicated to the University; and then her mother came, too, at that time, didn't she?

I never once heard her mention her father, did you?

Olive: I heard her mention him, but of course he had been dead for a long time. I know she was telling one time about how he was sick and they tried to get a doctor there; they had a flood and there was a river

to get across, or something; and she told about being dressed in a bathing suit and some rubber boots to try to get the car across to get the doctor.

But that is about all I heard her mention about her father, but I never heard her say anything about him specially.

T: She had an aunt who lived in Idaho and I never knew whether the aunt's estate came to Martha Pearl or not. I talked to her once about it and she said the aunt was such a strong Baptist that she thought it would go to Linfield, but I never knew whether it did or not. I helped to get her into Sharon House. I called on her a good many times in the rest home across the bridge, Cottesmore, but she didn't like it there so we got her in Sharon House. She needed a lot of help and she lost her ability to remember and relate. She worked awfully hard.

Olive: It's too bad that she became ill and too bad she was so much alone.

It was nice that she had you to help do things.

T: I used to take her Colonel Sanders chicken and I used to take her ice cream sundeas at Cottesmore.

(doorbell)

T: I think we have covered this for today. Thank you very much.

The End

ORAL INTERVIEW WITH
MISS ELIZABETH SHACKLEFORD

September 8, 1981

Dr. Thompson: What years were you here?

Miss Shackleford: Well, I came in the fall of 1915. I had
my first year of college at the University of Washington.
I graduated in the spring of 1918.

Dr. R: We were down at 6th and Sprague then, weren't we?

Miss S: That is right.

Dr. T: How many buildings did they have?

Miss S: Well, let's see. There was the main building. There was
some kind of dormitory and somewhere or other there was a
music building. I can't remember for sure where that was.

Dr. T: Wasn't that somewhere near where the church is now? I
understood the music building was there and that Senator
Davis lived in it for awhile.

Miss S: Yes, that fits in with my recollection. After awhile
Senator Davis bought the little building. It was about the
size of this room, I think.

Dr. T: I was. It had little paths. There were books stacked
everywhere. He knew where every book was and what was in
every book but it was a real task to get around. What
unusual professors do you remember.

Miss S: Well, I do remember Professor Davis. He was my particular
professor. I really got a great deal out of my work with
him. He had a method. At first you didn't think he had
a method, but just like you say about the books on the

floor, he could find anything. His theory, I think, of teaching (although he never expressed his theory) was that you don't try to know a little bit about a great deal but you try to know a great deal about some small area of history. He also had this method of outlining, very, very carefully and in great detail. That was one of the most useful things anybody ever taught me. When I went ahead to study law on my own, I found that was the way to pound it into my head. By the time you got through outlining a book down to the sentences and paragraphs, you know what is in the book alright. I think he was a remarkable man and I got a great deal out of my association with him. There was a Dr. Morton who was here - a younger man - taught psychology and I think perhaps he taught an education course or two. Now I have completely lost track of that family. I don't know where they are. He was quite young at the time but he was a remarkably good teacher. Then there was a Miss Reneau, who taught the English and philosophy. Now she was somewhat of a personal friend when she came here. She boarded with the Scholl sisters who were old friends of my family and we got acquainted with her that way before we really got acquainted with her up here at the college. Both she and my sister went through the college here and took a number of courses with her. She had a great ability for reducing complicated ideas to some

kind of simplicity. The biggest thing I remember is that she introduced me to the Greek dramatists. I think this is an experience. She had a great talent with introducing you to a series of new ideas. I know both my sister and I had some philosophy with her. We read Bergson's Creative Revolution. It was fairly hard to read. From time to time I have talked with my sister and we both feel that we got a great deal from her.

Dr. T: She was much beloved by many, many students, wasn't she?

Miss S: Yes, she was. She taught out at PLU for some years.

She lived right off the edge of the campus.

Dr. T: I went to see her on a good many occasions.

Miss S: I know from what you said that the college would like to have had one of the fraternities or sororities buy that property. Whether they ever did or not, I never knew.

Dr. T: Yes, we finally bought it. We talked about giving her life income for it but she said she wanted some money to give to a nephew so we bought it and paid for it and then she gave the money to the nephew upon her death.

Miss S: I am glad to know that I never did know how that came out.

Dr. T: It was an old house and had not been too well kept up so we had to take it down but we wanted the land. Now, did you ever have a professor named McProud?

Miss S: No, I never did. Now wait a minute. I did have a professor in Education whose name I do not remember. He was a young man who came out here from New York State. What his name was I can't tell you.

Dr. T: It may very well have been him. He was one of my major professors in my University at Nebraska Wesleyan and he told me he went out and he liked it very much. He liked the climate but he said the University was having such a hard time financially that he didn't know whether it could continue to exist.

Miss S: I think he might have been a little bit earlier than my time although I remember one day while I was there in the German class, Mrs. Davis was teaching the class and someone brought her pay pay check in to her and she kissed it. So they were still having their struggles.

Dr. T: Well, now you said you were here in 1913.

Miss S: No, I was here in 1915.

Dr. T: That was just shortly after Dr. Todd came?

Miss S: He had been here for a little time although I don't know because he had abandoned the name University and taken up the name College and he had gotten the college course accredited so you could take credits from this college over to the University of Washington which was quite a triumph. I think he must have been here several years before I came.

Dr. T: Well, in the history there was a feeling of the Secretary of the Methodist Board of Education in Chicago that it was not a University - a University is made up of colleges and schools - so the Secretary felt that if the name were changed it would be easier to get some money from the foundations.

Miss S: He was probably quite right. It was odd though, when I went to school here it was broken up into sort of various groups of studies. They had an academy still. I did my practice teaching in the academy. There were a great many young clergymen in this school here at the time. Some of them had already been ordained. I used to hear funny stories about them wearing each others coats and neckties, when they had a wedding to perform. Also they had a Music Department, which to my way of thinking was almost a separate thing because the private students of the various teachers had only a slight connection with the college although I think that connection was helpful to the college.

Dr. T: Now there were four or five divisions. There was music, there was oratory, and there was education.

Miss S: Yes, there was a Mrs. Hovious while I was here. She had the oratory; but I didn't think of that as separate.

Dr. T: Did you belong to a literary society?

Miss S: No, I didn't. The literary societies were one of the interesting features up here. There wasn't a great deal of social life because so many of these students were

just working their way through and it was a hard struggle. There were four literary societies when I was here. There was the Philomatheans which I think was the oldest one - both for men and women. Then there was the Amphictyons - for both men and women. Those two were really literary societies. The other two were closer to being something more like what the groups are on the campus now - fraternities and sorities - one was HCS.

Dr. T: I asked two or three of the members what HCS meant and one of them told me that the H was for Hericlitus, the C was for Christian and the S was for either Society or Scholarship. It has been interesting tracing some of these things down.

Miss S: One other item, and really division in the school at the time I came, was the Normal School. It had a two year normal course. That built up the freshmen and sophomore classes very substantially. There were lots and lots of teachers that you would run into over the state who had had their normal work here at the College of Puget Sound. There was a small group of us, of course, who were going ahead to get an AB degree here. When I was in school here, the church connection was quite strong and visible. For instance, our holiday was Monday and not Saturday so that the boys that had to preach could have a day off afterward. We had chapel five days a week. One of those days the students

were supposed to take care of the exercises and that wasn't strictly religious. Another day some member of the faculty would have it. The other days were religious services. Every once in awhile my sister, who went to school and graduated from here, and I get together and get to talking about old times and both she and I remember those chapel services with some pleasure. Particularly I discovered that both she and I remembered a Methodist Bishop who came here - I think he had been a missionary Bishop in India. I don't remember his name but he made a most remarkable address to the student body. He started out by saying, "I meant to get up and just greet you and say a few words to you but we come this way but once so I am going to give you the best I have." He then gave this remarkable address that both she and I remembered. Then there was a Bishop Hughes (there were two Bishop Hughes' and this was the older one of the two) who came and spoke. So sometimes those chapel addresses were very fine things. I know some of the kids resented chapel but I think young people have to have something to fight against.

Dr. T: I think they were very interesting and very good.

Miss S: Oh, I can see there has been a change and you can't do things like you used to do. While I was here the Methodist Conference appointed a Committee to come and investigate the curriculum of the college and as I told you, Mr. Reneau was somewhat of a family friend and she

told us about this afterward. She seemed to feel, however, that the man who had investigated the Philosophy Department was very gentle and not inclined to be difficult. He had a Professor Bowne with whom he had gone to school and I think Bowne was a very respected teacher and he asked her if she had any of his texts and she didn't but other than that she said he didn't express any criticism.

Dr. T: Now Professor Bowne was the very outstanding professor out of the University of Boston - Boston Theological School.

Miss S: I remember that we did not deeply discuss the theory of evolution. I remember Professor Davis asking us to express our opinions as to whether this was a proved fact or wasn't. Also it is odd to think that it was just a paragraph of about three lines about Freud in my text on philosophy. But I did get some training in philosophy and did get something out of it.

Dr. T: They were coming upon the horizon at that time.

Miss S: I think this is about all that I had particularly thought of to tell you.

Dr. T: Now tell, were you born in this area?

Miss S: I was born in Tacoma, not too far from here.

Dr. T: What did your father do?

Miss S: He was a lawyer for most of his lifetime.

Dr. T: Did you read for law in his office and did you have to take a bar examination?

Miss S: That's right. In those days they had the Bar Examination

split up into three years. You covered a certain part of the curriculum and took the examination and then the next part and so on. This was easier on the person taking the examination and I think probably a little more fair than the way they do now. It seems like it has become kind of an endurance test now.

Dr. T: Now tell me, you said you came shortly after Dr. Todd came. Do you remember his leadership?

Miss S: Well, certainly I do.

Dr. T: Were you involved in any of the 18 years of the financial campaigns that he was in?

Miss S: No, I don't think I could say I was actively involved. After I got out of school and started studying law and started practicing law, nobody could have involved me in anything financially. There was no finances there.

Dr. T: Were you ever at the big meeting at the Tacoma Hotel when they had 400 people there to announce the campaign? They had the Governor, the President of the University of Washington, the President of Washington State University, etc.

Miss S: No, I don't remember.

Dr. T: Did you have your office here in Tacoma always?

Miss S: Yes, I was here all the time.

Dr. T: Now, you were just recognized by a very outstanding group of people. Can you tell us about that?

Miss S: You mean the people that gave the reception in my honor

about a week ago? This is sort of a group of black people from various organizations and they have come together to form a kind of Conference. I have been active in several of the organizations in that Conference. That is the group that sponsored that reception.

Dr. T: Has this been kind of a hobby of yours through the years?

Miss S: Well, it would hardly be called a hobby. It was a long hard struggle for me to get started in the practice of law. Naturally people who were hard up would drift around to a lawyer who was willing to spend time with them. Many black people came into my office. Well, some of them became the warmest friends I have in the City of Tacoma - the women in those organizations that I have known for forty years. I came to have a very high respect for them. I came to see what the struggles they had were and how they met their problems. I think that they became fond of me because I was always ready and willing to sit down and hear their story out and not jump to the conclusion that nothing could be done or there wasn't anything the matter, or things of that sort.

Dr. T: Did you attend the First Methodist Church here most of the years?

Miss S: Well, I was saying the other day to my sister that I can't remember when I wasn't going to the First Methodist Church.

Dr. T: You came as a child?

Miss S: Yes, as a small child. When I was about ten years old I was taken into full membership in the church and have been a member ever since.

Dr. T: Now, you are about to leave Tacoma to go to Oklahoma. Why will you do that?

Miss S: I have a sister there who is retired. She has arthritis very badly and she just can't live in this climate. There are just the two of us left and we want to get together so the most sensible thing for me to do is to go back to Oklahoma where I can get along all right. Although that is a climate I am going to have to get used to. She came out with me this summer but has been sick all the time she has been here. She spent four days in the hospital. She just can't stand this climate anymore.

Dr. T: Now you have seen the University since 1915. Have you watched the University grow during these years?

Miss S: Of course, I have watched it with a great deal of interest. In the early times after I graduated I was fairly active in the Alumni Association. About the time you came here was about the time when I ceased to be so very active - partly because by that time my law practice had picked up enough so that it was keeping me pretty busy.

Dr. T: Well, we are certainly proud of you as an alumnus. You are one of the outstanding ones.

Miss S: When I read the history of some of these younger people who have come along, I realize that many of them have accomplished a great deal. I know that back in my day, perhaps we didn't expect so much of women and perhaps that is one reason why we didn't do as much as we might have. I am very proud of the College and glad to keep my association with it alive. There is one thing I have always felt about this place and that is that they were anxious to have me succeed. It meant something to them to have successful graduates. They were willing to get behind you and give you a push when you needed it.

Dr. T: Do you remember a student by the name of James Milligan when you were a student here?

Miss S: He wasn't a student here but I knew James Milligan. I ran into him through the Alumni Association.

Dr. T: He must have been a little ahead of your time?

Miss S: Yes, he was ahead of my time but I used to meet him at the Alumni doings.

Dr. T: I put him on tape about three months before he died. He told me about a meeting that he had where they were going to close the school. He said he got up and said, "You can't do it. It is a great school, I love it." Of course, it kept going and grew and became strong.

Miss S: Well, that is a remarkable story. He was a great friend of a friend of mine - Ethel Carter. That was the way I got acquainted with him. She moved on 21st Street and

then she moved to Wesley Gardens.

Dr. T: Wasn't she living with another of our alums - Ethel Carter and I can't remember who the other one was. Well, we certainly appreciate your coming and telling us your story. If you have any other things that you would like to add that would be fine. If not, we will send you a copy of this and have you edit it and it will become a part of the oral history of the school.

Miss S: Perhaps I might mention the names of one or two other professors that I had. A Mrs. Morris. Arthur Morris was the Dean of the school at the time. She taught biology and botany. I had a course in botany with her. My sister had a course in biology with her and she went ahead and became a PhD in biology. She always said she got her first interest in biology from that first course from Mrs. Morris. I don't have a scientific bend so I didn't go very far in that direction. Of course, I remember Professor Hanawalt. I had some mathematics with him. I also remember he had a telescope up here on the campus.

Dr. T: Now didn't he have certain things he wrote on the board and said "Save" and they stayed the whole semester.

Miss S: I don't remember that. I think I mentioned Mrs. Davis. I also studied the violin in the music department and I had a couple of courses in harmony with Dr. Scofield. Those things I didn't pursue but they opened up my mind to a different line of thought that has been a great

pleasure to me the rest of my life.

Dr. T: Were Mr. and Mrs. Robbins here then?

Miss S: Yes. Now Mrs. Robbins - no it is the sister I am thinking of that married Dr. Scofield. Before she was married, she and I were in a philosophy class of Miss Reneau's and I think we were the only two pupils in the class so I became quite well acquainted with her. The Robbins I knew but not too well. She was Mrs. Robbin's sister. They were missionaries from South American and has some wonderful artifacts they brought up from South America. That was in the days before we thought we shouldn't do that.

Dr. T: We still have some unusual weaving that they brought back.

Miss S: Mr. Robbins was the financial man here. I don't remember that he taught.

Dr. T: He taught Spanish and she taught Spanish through the years. He was kind of a little bit of everything - a financial man, a coach, business manager, maintenance man. He gave his life for this school just like Dr. Todd.

Miss S: Yes, that is certainly true. There wasn't much of an athletic Department when I was here. They did have some teams and they did require that you take some type of exercise. I remember one year that I was supposed to go down and play a certain number of games of tennis with some other girl. It wasn't very well developed. After all, I guess most of those students didn't have much time or energy left over to spend exercising.

Dr. T: Did you know Raymond Cook? He became principal of Lincoln High School.

Miss S: I knew him but not intimately.

Dr. T: He was very eager to be a Trustee for 55 years - which he was. He went to Wesley Gardens. I went over to see him just before his death. Well, there were quite a few of them. He used to like to tell me about the football games with the University of Washington. He was small and they would give him the ball and pick him, ball, and all up and carry him over the line.

Well, we certainly appreciate your coming and as I said, we will have this typed and send it to you to have it edited. Thank you very, very much.

ORAL INTERVIEW WITH JOSEPH SINCLITICO
FORMER DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL
UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND
MAY 5, 1981

Dr. Thompson: Joe, I certainly appreciate your coming this morning and we are very thrilled to have this tape for the Historical Resources of the University of Puget Sound particularly as it relates to the Law School.

Mr. Sinclitico: I hope I can be of some help to you, Dr. Thompson.

Dr. T: I am sure you will be. Can you give me a little background? Where were you born and so forth?

Mr. S: I could mail you a vita but if you want I will give you a quick rundown. I was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts on the 23rd of May, 1915. I started grammar school when I was four years old. I was in the second grade in 1921 when my father decided to transfer the family to Italy and I actually never had a complete grammar school education. In fact, when I came back in 1926 I had studied Latin but they had to put me in the fifth grade because I couldn't speak a word of English. Through some special training they finally got me into the first year of high school. The first three or four years were really quite a torture for me because of the language barrier but at any rate I managed to survive. I graduated from St. John's Prep. school where I did a fifth year because of my inadequacy. That is in Danvers, Massachusetts. From there I went to Holy Cross, majored in Philosophy and English - graduated in 1936, attended Harvard, graduated in 1939, passed the Bar in 1939. Practiced law and starved for three years in Massachusetts. Someone asked me how I was doing and I said, "Well, I am doing fine. I have a \$5.00 case and two small cases." In 1942 I went into the service - volunteered and went into OCS. I obtained my commission in Anti-aircraft artillery and was then transferred to the St. Louis Ordinance District where

I did legal work and also was engaged in contract renegotiations. I met my wife there. We had our first child in 1945. Mustered out in January of 1946. Started a teaching career in St. Louis University from 1946 to 1949. I was starving to death and couldn't support two children at that time so I decided I would go into business and I held various business positions - executive-assistant to a president, assistant comptroller, manager of a laboratory for the University of Chicago, treasurer of an engineering firm. Then I finally decided that genteel poverty was preferable to making millions so I went back to teaching in 1957 and I stayed in legal education ever since; in 1957 - 1960 at Duquesne University as law professor, 1960-64, law professor at the University of San Diego. I became Dean there from 1964-71. I reverted back to teaching until I had the wonderful offer from the University of Puget Sound to help them establish a law school. (I think you remember those events rather well.) Richard Dale Smith was Chairman of the Search Committee and I understand I was the only one interviewed and they closed the applications. I must say that that was probably the greatest event in my life in terms of my contribution to society.

Dr. T: Well, it certainly was great for us. Tell me now, you were Dean of the Law School at San Diego. Didn't you spend a year in Rome?

Mr. S: Yes, from 1970-71. After some ten years without a break I was offered a sabbatical for a whole year at the University of Rome. I did a year of graduate study at the School of the Philosophy of Law. That was my first love, I guess my Holy Cross influence didn't wear off. Unfortunately I was to get a doctorate of Juridical Science Degree and all of my notes and the outline for my thesis had been approved - I don't know if you recall the famous shipping strike but someone stole four bags with all of my notes, all of my books, bibliography, and library that I had meticulously searched out through all of the second hand book stores in Rome - it was all destroyed in one fell swoop. But I really enjoyed it and it really contributed to my education.

Dr. T: How did we happen to get in touch with you?

Mr. S: I think that you had used Gordon Schaber. He was at that time, and still is, Dean of the Law School at McGeorge in Sacramento, which is part of the University of the Pacific. You had used him as a consultant in the study of the feasibility of a Law School. In the process, of course, it became evident that you would need a Dean and Gordon Schaber suggested my name. I am very grateful for that. They probably overestimated me - but in any rate, he was the one that suggested my name and following that suggestion and the creation of your Search Committee, I was contacted and came here for an interview just before Christmas.

Dr. T: Now as I recall, he was a personal friend of Lloyd Stuckey, too.

Mr. S: Yes, I think so. He had merged the Law School, which was a free standing Law School, with the University of the Pacific. Stuckey came up the first year that I did and had been previously a business man, I think, for the University of the Pacific.

Dr. T: I know that Lloyd and Dick Smith came to me and said, "We think we have the ideal person." That is when they recommended that you become the Dean of the new Law School. Now, can you give me a little bit of input on how you went about organizing and structuring it?

Mr. S: Well, the first problem as I indicated to you was that the AALS meeting was having their annual meeting in Chicago and if you recall I asked if I could attend to start to recruit a faculty because I saw that that was really the major problem. I did and I was able to recruit actually three of the six people that ultimately became our first faculty. I came back hoarse. I was a one-man recruiting team. The way I handled it was that I sat at a desk with the door opened and with a telephone on my left. As I interviewed people - and I interviewed forty five people in two days - I kept an eye on the door for the next applicant. I was asking questions and answering the phone at the same time. I actually came away half deaf and unable to talk but we were successful in recruiting three people in this order - Jim Beaver, Peter Tiller, and John Weaver. That was the

first step. As soon as I went back I drafted, in about a week or so, a bulletin, a curriculum, and academic standards and had that ready when I came up here. I think I came aboard on the 17th of January because I still had commitments at San Diego to grade my papers and give my exams. As soon as I finished those I came here.

Dr. T: Now didn't you set up kind of a semi-office in the Winthrop Hotel.

Mr. S: Yes, I did and it bears repeating that was quite an adventure. I started off with one room which served as my bedroom as well as my office and within a space of two or three months we had expanded from one room to five or six rooms and we had recruited a staff at that time and I think Nelba Griffith needs to be mentioned because she was the first one I hired. She was a tremendous help. She helped me recruit Adele Doolittle and also a third person - her name escapes me. While all of this was going on I was training a staff and at the same time we were looking for a building. We examined, with hard hats at times, about seven or eight buildings downtown. We had the offer from Benaroya and particularly from Peter Wallerich. They were going to put up a new building. They broke ground on March 1st.

Dr. T: I recall that Peter Wallerich called me and said, "Dr. T., you have a problem and I have a problem." I said,

"What is your problem?" He said, "Well, I have a permit to build a building but if I don't start it by the first of March, it will expire and I will never get another one because of the fact that there are no sewers. Let's marry our two problems. I will design the outside of the building. You people design the inside of the building and put your law school there."

Mr. S: There are a couple of interesting incidents that might be of some value. For one thing, I was recruiting faculty people and they would say, "Can I come out and see the Law School? I would say, "What Law School. There isn't any." At the same time, we attacked the matter of getting students. We prepared a letter and a bulletin and sent it out to all four thousand people throughout the United States who were pre-legal advisors so that they quickly knew about the University of Puget Sound. I guess you know that old joke. When I was in Chicago everyone said, "University of What?" But anyway, we quickly became known. Another thing was we had no place to send out mail and we were getting applications. The way we solved that problem was by establishing a large box at the Post Office. When we sent out the bulletin we put, "For inquiries write to P. O. Box so and so." We never did tell them we didn't have a Law School Building.

Dr. T: Well, you worked a miracle on that one. Now let's see. Didn't you recruit Anita Steele?

Mr. S: Yes, Anita Steele was recruited. She was in the

the graduating class from the Library of Science School that Marion Gallagher (who later became one of our Board Visitors and was so very helpful. In fact that is an interesting incident. She brought her whole class for lunch and I interviewed all six of them. I said, "Well, Marion, which one do you recommend." She said, "I think Anita Steele would serve your purposes." She came with an excellent background. She was a graduate of the University of Virginia and the top student at the Library School at the University of Washington, which is renowned throught the United States. She really took over. I had tried to enlist the help of an old librarian from the University of Oregon but she had slowed down considerably so we quickly recognized that she was not up to the task so we hired Anita Steele as our librarian.

Dr. T: Now she had a monumental task in building a library. How did she go about it?

Mr. S: We did have the starting of a library. If you will recall Reno Odlin gave us about 13,000 - 14,000 volumes.

Dr. T: Now those had been in the Puget Sound Bank Building for their tenants as I recall.

Mr. S: That is right but there are several aspects of that. One was that we had to design the library and get the equipment in by August 1st. We enlisted the help of Magna Design and used an interior decorator as well.

As soon as we knew the dimensions of the library, we went ahead and laid it out to see what would be the best layout. Secondly we had some connections with two or three major suppliers and we immediately placed the orders in for delivery. That was a matter of logistics - getting the books in at a given time. But we wound up on September 1st with 50,000 - 25,000 more than what we needed. All of the books in place. We also had an assistant librarian who helped catalog. We actually had two assistant librarians but they had to be trained, also. But they were on the ground floor and that really helped a lot.

Dr. T: Now, you said you got three people at your meeting in Chicago. How did you recruit the rest of your faculty?

Mr. S: Really it was just a matter of contacting people that I knew. Of course, if you recall, I was very fortunate, I had lunch with Dick Settle and he impressed me very much. He was also on the Search Committee for Dean and he impressed me by his questions and his attitude and poise. That was number four. Of course, the fact that the Law School was starting was generally known by this time so I was really deluged with applications. It was a matter of searching out people. My son knew about it and he learned of an outstanding person in Los Angeles who was on a clerkship. He learned of the Law School through my son and he applied and Dick Settle and I interviewed him and he was the fifth person. The last person came through an application. He was Governor

Evan's Assistant and he came recommended highly by Jim Dolliver, who is now a supreme court judge. He was the sixth person. Actually I could have done with five but I had a sixth as a sort of backup and also for the purpose of laying foundation for the following year. I thought I had a headstart of one person. One of the things that became apparent was that those people who were applying were either old practitioners, who frankly were disenchanted with practicing law but didn't seem to be interesting people or we had a lot of applicants from other law schools. To me they seemed to be sort of people who were having problems and so I decided at that point to "grow our own". I think as a matter of salaries, you permitted me quite a free hand and I went ahead and spent your money. We were paying \$2,000 more a year than Harvard was paying but that is the way I was able to attract the very best of the young people because being a new school, of course, we lacked credibility and I couldn't show them a building.

Dr. T: Well, actually you recruited one of the finest faculties and that got us off to a tremendous start and got us a good reputation. Now how did you go about the miracle of getting us accredited twice, almost immediately.

Mr. S: Well, first of all you gave me a free hand which I think most new Deans do not have. You told me to keep the lower right hand corner in the black and not in the red and I managed to do that. But, I think it was the tremendous assistance of Lloyd Stuckey. He also gave me a free hand in terms of being able to make commitments. Frankly, where I thought things were doubtful, I consulted him. He was a tremendous help. Dick Smith, whom you assigned in charge of the project as the overall supervisor of the project was of tremendous assistance. He was enthusiastic. Really, Doc. Thompson, I must say, and I really mean this, it would not have been possible if you hadn't had confidence in me and I was able to do the things that had to be done and I did them quickly. I wasn't saddled with red tape and policies and so forth. Wherever I was stepping on toes I was aware of it and I tried to go around them. I think that was essentially it. Plus the fact that, I think I was very fortunate in selecting three staff people around me that were extremely dedicated ladies and they worked day and night. That really was it. The rest was just a matter of pushing onward and sitting on the side of the bed at night tired.

Dr. T: Well, in his tape, Lloyd Stuckey said that much of the law school was the brain child of yours, Joe, and much was conceived while you were sitting on the edge of the

bed figuring out and dictating what was going to be the next day's activities.

Mr. S: I must say in all due fairness that I think I was aggressive, I hope not offensively so but I know I really pushed people pretty hard to get things done. But when I look back, if I hurt feelings, I apologize. I want to say that for the record.

Dr. T: No one ever spoke to me about your being overly aggressive. Your aggressiveness was what made it become real and what made it become a reality. Now can you tell me about going back to Cleveland and the American Bar Association meeting.

Mr. S: Yes, we were inspected about the 3rd of November by Millard Ruud who was a consultant at that time for the American Bar Association. He came and inspected us. That was two months after we had opened our doors. I had predicted most of the needs so we were double in spades in everything because the general attitude that I took was that there was not going to be a second time about this inspection and I wanted it to succeed the first time. Frankly, I was very liberal in meeting the requirement. Frankly, I doubled everything to make sure it was all right. He came in and we passed with flying colors. At that point he indicated to me that there would be no problem in recommending it to the American Bar Association Committee and then Lloyd and I, if you will recall, went to Cleveland. We appeared before the

Committee. We had to make speeches. The one thing that I really regret was that at that time I had to draft the law school building by 1:00 the next day and I did. We had an architect who then went ahead and gave us the gothic style that we have here and we planned that it would be placed someplace within the campus. Well, I made representation that I felt that within five years that law school would be in existence. I know you worked hard for that, Dr. Thompson. I wasn't even on board and you were already recruiting funds for it. I remember that very distinctly. But somehow or other later on, the American Bar Association was concerned about a permanent building and I said, "Well, we have a plan." I don't know if you recall but the law school was to generate one million dollars worth of funds by the end of five years. You were to pick up another million from private foundations and another million from the public for three million dollars. Well, what bothered me was that in later years someone said to me, "Well, you were lying to us, Joe." I said, "No, I never did. That is not my style. I was told and that was what I passed on to you." It was true and I think it would have happened except for the fact that the priorities changed after you, Dr. Thompson left, but it wasn't that I did not in good faith make these representations." But at any rate, we went out with flying colors without a hitch.

Dr. T: I still think that would have worked.

Mr. S: Well, if you will recall (perhaps this should be off the record) you said, "Joe, we don't expect any money from you but on the other hand, don't expect any from us.") I had a five year plan. Lloyd knows all about it and except for the fact that as soon as we got accreditation from the AALS, I was told that I would be charged \$250,000 - \$300,000 administration costs a year retroactive to the time when I became Dean. I don't know why they were charging overhead on me but that wiped us out completely and, of course, delayed everything. But that is another story and all is well that ends well. The new building is beautiful.

Dr. T: Well, I felt that in the change of the administration, the very first thing they wanted a year to study was the beginning of the end of the campus proposition. Of course, we could have built a very acceptable plant and a good plant on that property that we bought over by the fieldhouse.

Mr. S: That is right. I submitted a three-pronged plan and one of them was to have a building on campus here for three to six million dollars. It was in two stages. We would have had 60,000 square feet because you can't do things all in one fell swoop. I thought it was feasible but at that time ...

Dr. T: Part of the problem was that underground parking was added and then a big food service in the building and so on and so on.

Mr. S: We were going to be charged one million dollars for the land and I thought that was a bit steep. I don't know whether you know about that. Somebody said, "Well the law school has to raise enough money to pay for the land." Well, the land was already owned by the University

Dr. T: Well, that is news to me. Actually there appeared to be some road blocks set up on the thing.

Mr. S: Of course, that was understandable. I am not here to knock anybody. That is not my nature. I think people act in good faith.

Dr. T: Now when was it when you asked for the Sabbatical.

Mr. S: I believe. I will be honest with you. When I heard that the law school was going to be charged with \$250,000, I just stated clearly that I could not be the Dean of a Law School that is going to be in financial straits. Everybody was talking about expanding and improving programs and, at the same time, they were taking money away. It just wasn't in the cards and I felt that at that point I had done what I had promised you, and that was to get a first-class law school accredited. Judge Boldt was, I don't want to call him grandfather, that might have a sinister connotation, but he was certainly a wonderful person to work with. I felt that my mission at that point was finished and I felt that I would like to have finished out my years as Dean but I didn't see

that the spirit behind the law school was what it was when I first started and I felt that I couldn't accomplish anything more. I felt that maybe someone else with a different point of view could come in and do a better job than I did.

Dr. T: Well, I was very much chocked and surprised when you asked for the Sabbatical because you had done such a magnificent job. You had started the school going well on its way. So many facets came in that frankly I didn't know about. I didn't know that you were to be charged this \$250,000 a year.

Mr. S: Well, let me explain that to you. If you recall the next step was the NALS accreditation which took place in December of 1974 and final accreditation by ABA in February. We had some trouble with that. Trouble because they saw no progress in terms of a building and they were convinced at that time that promises were being made that were not being kept as far as the building was concerned and they felt that the law school, it it met adversity, could be very easily shut down because all we had was a lease and they wanted some sense of permanence and some sense of a future for the law school. As soon as we had final accreditation from the ABA and NALS I received a memorandum saying that the law school should have to pay its fair share of the overhead - which was fifteen or twenty per cent which was somewhere around \$300,000 - this was retroactive to January 1st 1972. When I received that I then debated

with myself. I went into hibernation and did some soul searching and examination of conscience and I felt that at that time I could not live with the situation so I made the decision then to advise the President that I was resigning as Dean and would like some time off. I felt I deserved it and said that I would return as a faculty member. So that is how that came about plus the fact that I had begun to feel the vibrations from the ABA that they had lost confidence in the school in terms of not having made progress in our promise that we made initially in the Fall of 1972. It seemed that we were sort of dragging our feet. I submitted a plan to them that as far as the law school was concerned, we were not without a home, that we had a right to renewal for five years and we had a commitment from Benaroya. The ABA was very much upset with us particularly when we sought final approval. It was really a bit of a problem. Here was the NALS which has much higher standards, who had approved us and the ABA was having reservations about final approval which was three years later. The main area of doubt on their part was this matter of an aggressive policy of finding a permanent building. I had proposed to them that we would take over building No. 1. We were in building No. 2. We would take over totally building No. 1. We had designed a way of having all of our faculty and all of our classrooms and administration in Building No. 1

and that the whole building No. 2 would be devoted to the library. That seemed to persuade the ABA and we got final approval based on that. That, of course, was not the way it was ultimately resolved. At any rate, I felt that I had gone as far as I wanted to go and I didn't feel that I was making a large contribution at that time and I seemed to be a bit out of step with things so that was when I decided that I wanted to spend my last few years teaching.

Dr. T: Did you come back and teach on the faculty?

Mr. S: Yes, I came back and taught full time and I must say I never missed class. In fact, I think, last year I was the only faculty member that never missed a single hour.

Dr. T: What did you teach?

Mr. S: I taught primarily Contracts, Evidence, School Law, and the Uniform Commercial Code. I didn't teach them all in one year. Contracts was primarily the area of my specialty. In anticipation of my compulsory retirement at age 65, I must say that number one, I stayed away from the law school because I felt that old Deans should not be seen. I also had to anticipate my severance from the Law School at 65 and so I tried to develop an area which I love very much and that is being a peace maker because the Lord said that we will inherit the earth. So I try to be an arbitrator. I was at that point where I was probably the number one arbitrator here in the northwest -

I don't say that to be immodest.

Dr. T: I know that that is true. Are you still doing that?

Mr. S: I have just phased it out completely. I did my last one last week. I find that in this arbitration work, I had not foreseen the fact that I would have trouble with the traveling. The traveling is so onerous and so exhausting that I decided I would find a place to teach. The University of Mississippi has been gracious. They have offered me a three year contract at a fabulous salary. I am not saying that I didn't get a good salary here, but I will be teaching there for the next three years.

Dr. T: What will you teach there?

Mr. S: I will be teaching contracts. I must say that I thought I had behind me all of this administrative work but no sooner had I met the new Dean when I went down there to buy a house that he called me in and said, "Joe, I don't know anything about running the Law School. I don't have an Associate Dean - he has quit on me, the faculty doesn't know anything about law schools. Would you please take on the responsibility of acting as Associate Dean." I told him if I had wanted to be Dean, I would have applied for the Dean's position when it was open; but I couldn't refuse him. That is not my style to refuse if he says he needs me and I hope he means it. I hope to make a main contribution there although frankly, I have gotten a little bit too old for that sort of thing.

Dr. T: Well, Joe, now I just want to say as the former President of the University of Puget Sound that you have done a phenominal job. Really a miraculous job in starting the School, getting it set up, getting the staff, getting its library, getting the fundamental facility and since both of us are gone, it has taken some unusual twists and turns. We are fortunate that it is still in good accreditation and all because I do think that all of the things like the financial end of it, we had figured - Stuckey, Dick Smith, and myself that we would not require antything financially from the Law School until it was completely on its feet and had its facility.

Mr. S: Dr. Thompson, may I say because I like to be a fair man, I do think things were not without some justification. If you recall, all private universities throughout the country and I can quote you eighty three percent are in the red wherein seventeen percent are not in the red. I remember that you said that at one time. I do think that the University here as a whole, and we are part of it, were suffering some really tremendous financial problems. Your word is your word, but, on the other hand there is always room for justification and I like to be kind and Christian about it. I think there is a lot to be said about the Law School helping the University. After all if the University wasn't here, the Law School wouldn't be here.

Mr. S: Well, in the Committee there was Stuckey, Dick Smith, and in the latter part Max Reeves and myself. We actually discussed this and we said that to give the Law School an outstanding start, let's give it five years and not charge any administrative costs. I do know that it was a very easy thing to say, "Well, here we can pick up \$200,000 for the general budget." So it was one of those things that was apropos. I want to say again, how grateful we are for it. Really in the live of the Law School, your great contribution is "writ large." It will be more and more as time goes on. It is unfortunate that people like George Boldt grow old.

Mr. S: Yes, but that is the inevitable sequence of events.

Dr. T: You are the great person and a genius in the life of the Law School and in getting it started. I just want you to know how much we appreciate it. These tapes will be part of the primary sources for the University - what we call Historical Resources. As soon as the girls get them transcribed I will give you a copy and you can edit, add, delete, or anything you want to.

Mr. S: Dr. Thompson, before we leave this subject, I don't know if I will every have the opportunity to say this again. People can only achieve great things if somebody gives them a chance. As I said to the Board of Trustees, I am truly grateful that you gave me the opportunity to be able to do something. If somebody doesn't give you

the opportunity, you can be the biggest whizbang of the world and never accomplish anything. Like somebody said, "Why study corporate reorganization. If somebody doesn't give you a corporate reorganization to do, you are never going to be able to show that you can do it. For that I am eternally grateful to you and the University itself. I am really grateful that I had this opportunity to achieve something.

Dr. T: Long ago I made up my mind as an administrator that I would delegate authority. I would give absolute freedom. I would check up to see that everything was going well and let things develop.

Mr. S: You asked me, "How did I achieve it?" That is the secret. I did have some problems that first year. Do you remember?

Dr. T: Yes, we all did. We are most grateful. Thank you very, very much.